The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

No 17,174. 英壹千九百壹十八年六月四號 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1918. 中華民國七年歲次戊午 PRICE $3.00 Per Month.

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

OBSTINATE FIGHTING CONTINUES.

FRENCH STAND SHOCK OF ENEMY FORCES.

LOST GROUND RE-CAPTURED BY FRENCH.

LONDON, June 3, 12.15 a.m.

The battle has continued, especially north of the Ourcq to the Marne, where the enemy made his main efforts.

Our troops withstood the shock of the enemy forces with obstinate bravery.

The enemy succeeded in regaining possession of Fuverolles, but the attacks on Corcy and Troesnes failed.

Our attacks west of Neuilly St. Front drove back the enemy on Passy-en-Valois.

We re-took Hill 168, immediately west of it.

After desperate fighting further south of the Torcy Bouresches front two successive enemy attacks were broken down.

On the right we re-captured Champlate and gained ground in the direction of Ville-en-Tardenois.

The situation elsewhere is unchanged.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS ON BRITISH FRONT

LINE ADVANCED AND 193 PRISONERS TAKEN.

LONDON, June 3.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

"We carried out successful operations in the neighbourhoods of Vieux Berguin and Merris, advanced our line slightly at these points, took 193 prisoners and captured a number of machine-guns and trench mortars. Our casualties were light.

"We successfully raided to the south-east of Arras, to the north-west of Lens, and to the west of Merville, taking 26 prisoners and capturing three machine-guns and a trench mortar.

"We repulsed raiders to the south of Villers Bretonneux."

COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY PLOT IN RUSSIA.

WORKMEN COMPULSORILY CALLED TO ARMS.

LONDON, June 3.

The Press Bureau states:—

A Russian wireless reports that the executive of the Soviets decided on May 29th to compulsorily call to arms the workmen and the poorer peasants of the Petrograd, Moscow, Cuban and the Don regions. They have declared martial law in Moscow and have ordered wholesale arrests of counter-revolutionaries and vigorous measures against the Press.

The report says a great counter-revolutionary plot, supported by foreign capital, was discovered at Moscow and Petrograd with ramifications throughout Russia. The plot was responsible for the mutiny of the Tchecho-Slovak Corps, which captured the railway junctions and lines.

Large owners in other regions are mobilising the richer peasants to resist the commandeering of flour. Agents in the cities, including the starving masses, are against the Soviets. Depots of flour in Kubin and Don are menaced by a counter-revolutionary bank, which hopes to provoke foreign intervention.

The Soviet is confident of calling up the starving masses in the industrial and corn-growing provinces to frustrate the plot.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

LULL ON BRITISH FRONT.

ONLY RECIPROCAL ARTILLERY FIRING.

LONDON, June 2.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports only reciprocal artillery firing on different sectors of the British front.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

LONDON, June 3.

Reporting on aviation, Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says:—

"Fine weather on June 1st enabled much observation work to be done.

"We brought down 21 German aeroplanes and drove down four out of control.

"We destroyed four balloons.

"Four British aeroplanes are missing.

"We dropped during the day 20 tons of bombs on Zeebrugge mole and on railways at Armentieres, Rosieres, Busigny and Flers and on other targets.

"Long distance bombing aeroplanes heavily attacked the railways at Karthaus and Metzblons. One British machine has not returned.

"The night of June 1st was misty. We dropped five tons of bombs on targets in the Somme Valley.

"All our machines returned."

THE MACEDONIAN CAMPAIGN.

FRENCH REPULSE ENEMY ATTACKS.

LONDON, June 3.

A French Eastern communique of June 1st reports that several enemy attempts during the night to re-capture positions south of Huma completely failed.

The Greeks extended their gains west of Skradiligen and took 100 prisoners.

THE MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

A TURKISH CLAIM.

LONDON, June 1.

A Turkish communique states:—

We occupied territory south and south-east of Kirkuk.

AMERICAN RUBBER IMPORTS LAST YEAR.

A compilation by the National City Bank of New York shows that the rubber imports into the United States in the calendar year 1917 were the largest in the history of that trade, both in quantity and value, the quantity imported for consumption having been approximately 182,000 tons against 117,000 tons in 1916, the former high record year, and the value in 1917, $222,000,000 against $160,000,000 in 1916. Meantime America's exportation of manufactures of rubber from America has grown from $7,000,000 a decade ago to $35,000,000 in 1917, while America also re-exported in crude form nearly $6,000,000 worth of the rubber imported in 1917.

OFFICERS IN INDIAN ARMY.

It has been decided that officers of the Indian Army who have shown themselves capable of performing efficient service in the field during the present war may have restored to them any service for promotion which may have been forfeited owing to their failure to pass the prescribed examination in peace, and may be replaced in their regiments and in the general list of the Indian Army to the places to which they would have been entitled if they had not failed to qualify at the prescribed examinations. Cases will be dealt with on their merits, and restoration of service will be subject in every case to the approval of the Government of India and will be gazetted as service restored by virtue of good service in the field.

HER CHIEF DISTINCTION.

When Mothers' Day rolls around, remarks an American contemporary, some German women are sure to recall the significant fact that the Kaiserin is the only mother in all Germany able to boast the possession of six sons, strong and healthy—and unscathed.

INTIMATIONS

WANTED.

TWO MARINE ENGINEERS with Shop experience to act as Workshop Foremen, also a Foreman Marine Boiler-Maker and a Foreman Ship Carpenter to take up duties in Shanghai. Address all communications to

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C/o 'CHINA MAIL' Office.

Hongkong, April 10, 1918. 319

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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We supply Rennet Tablets.

- DEVONSHIRE CREAM -
Cannow be had at our Depot.

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Best of Food and Service.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, 'VICTORIA.' J. WITCHELL, *Manager.*

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Telephone No. 2667.

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We use the highest grade of materials in their Manufacture. [357

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with the World Famous
MAMA "I Talk" DOLL
the Dollie with the Human Cry.

Mama Dolls are equipped with Steel Heads and Steel Legs and are positively unbreakable, yet no heavier or more costly than ordinary dolls.

The faces of Mama Dolls are colored with non-poisonous paint, making them safe for the smallest child to play with.

GRACA & CO.,
No. 10, Wyndham Street,
HONGKONG. [394

"REGAL" RECORDS.

7330	Punjaub March ... ... / Flash of Steel March ...	Rand / "
7301	The Whistler and His Dog (Descriptive) ... / Oh, you Women (Humorous March)	" / "
7183	Under the Palms... ... / Blue Eyes	" / "
7287	Jamie's Patrol ... ... / Merry Musicians March...	" / "
7157	Rock of Ages ... ... / Nearer my God to Thee...	" / "

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G. MOUSSION,
15, Morrison Hill Road.

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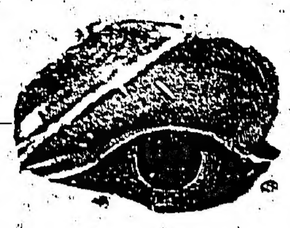
MR. LI HUN FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European Officials and Merchants in this Colony for two years. He has a good method of training Europeans to use in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka. Ladies who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "China Mail" Office or direct to No. 12, Wellington Street, first floor. 112

INTIMATIONS



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Stocked by all Leading Tobacconists.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

HOME RULE FOR INDIA.

LORD ROBERTS' VIEWS.

A correspondent writes to the "Civil and Military Gazette":—

The capacity for foretelling what is likely to happen is surely one of the most valuable gifts for a statesman. How many of our greatest political mistakes have been due to the want of it! The cession of Heligoland is a case in point. Some men, however, appear to be specially endowed with prescience. Such a one was Sir Henry Lawrence in the critical days preceding the outbreak in 1857. Sir Bartle Frere is another example of a sagacious administrator whose advice, if followed in South Africa, might have saved us from a costly war. The late Earl Roberts was very clear and insistent in his warnings to the nation of the danger of the rapidly growing German menace. His words, however, were little heeded by party politicians. How completely he has been vindicated!

Is it not then worth while to restate the opinions which he expressed in 1906 on the question which at this time is causing such a stir—the political development and best method of Government in India. In his well-known work "Forty-one Years in India," after deprecating the tendency for the administration, in times of peace, to fall too much into the hands of officials of the doctrinaire type, and uttering a caution against pressing our forest laws and sanitary regulations too severely, Lord Roberts comments on the evils of the too abundant facilities for litigation, the protection given by our laws to money-lenders and the extraordinary license allowed to the Indian Press to vilify Government and its officials, and persistently misrepresent the motives and policy of the ruling power. Lord Roberts goes on to say:—"We gain neither credit nor gratitude for our tolerant attitude towards the Native Press—our forbearance is misunderstood; and while the well disposed are amazed at our inaction, the disaffected rejoice at being allowed to promulgate baseless insinuations and misstatements, which undermine our authority and thwart our efforts to gain the goodwill and confidence of the native population."

The following quotations are also strictly relevant at this time: "Gradually the form of Government in the United Kingdom has become representative and democratic, and it is therefore assumed by some people, who have little, if any, experience of the East, that the Government of India should be guided by the utterances of self-appointed agitators who pose as the mouth-pieces of an oppressed population. Some of these men are almost as much aliens as ourselves, while others are representatives of a class which, though intellectually advanced, has no influence amongst the races in whom lies the real strength of India. . . . British Institutions and Ideas are the embodiment of what long experience has proved to us to be best for ourselves; but suddenly to establish these institutions and enforce these ideas on a community which is not prepared for them, does not want them, and cannot understand them, must only lead to suspicion and discontent. The Government of India should, no doubt, be progressive in its policy and in all things be guided by the immutable principles of right, truth and justice; but these principles ought to be applied, not necessarily as we should apply them in England, but with due regard to the social peculiarities and religious prejudices of the people whom it ought to be our aim to make better and happier."

After referring to two main defects in our administration, viz., that it is too bureaucratic and centralising in its tendencies and too liable to be forced by external pressure to adopt measures which may be disapproved of by the authorities on the spot and opposed to the wishes, requirements, and interests of the people, Lord Roberts adds:—"On a small scale and in matters of secondary importance representative institutions cannot, perhaps, do much harm, though I am afraid they will effect but little good. On a large scale, however, such a system of Government would be quite out of place in view of the fact that ninety-nine out of every hundred of the population are absolutely devoid of any idea of civil responsibility, and that the various races and religious sects possess no bond of national union."

Although these words were penned nearly twenty-two years ago they embody the views of one who spent forty-one years in India, who had unique opportunities of first-hand acquaintance with Indian opinion of all classes, who had a great regard for Indians and was extraordinarily popular with them, and who enjoyed also to an unusual extent the rare gift of accurate prescience.

DUKE'S SISTER FINED.

REFUSING TO PLOUGH UP A DAIRY FARM.

Lady Ela Russell, sister of the Duke of Bedford, Chorley Wood House, Chorley Wood, was summoned at Watford for failing to cultivate land when called upon to do so by the Hertfordshire War Agricultural Committee. She was asked to plough up a field of 21 acres, but refused, and said that if the committee insisted she would sell her cows, shut the house, and go to London.

The defence was that the land was employed for the production of milk and butter, and that defendant ran the dairy at a loss, selling skim milk to children at 1d. pint. The chairman and vice-chairman of the Local Food Committee gave evidence that in their opinion the land was better employed in being kept for cows. Other evidence was given to the effect that the soil was not suitable for corn crops.

The chairman of the Bench said that defendant had deliberately refused to obey the order. There would be a conviction, with the full penalty of £100 and costs.

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

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DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR—
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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.

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WONG PING WI, *Manager*

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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(MALTED BARLEY, WHEAT, AND PURE FULL-CREAM MILK).
The Food Drink with all the Virtues.

1. Generates force and sustains it.
2. Gives strength and maintains it.
3. Easily digested and completely absorbed.
4. Delicious and refreshing.
5. Ready in a moment.
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7. Keeps in all climates.

Supplied by all Chemists and Stores.

Also available in Tablet form to be dissolved in the mouth.

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Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

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No. 1 Dock, Kowloon ...	700'	86' top / 70' bottom	30'	7' 9"	2 ft.
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon ...	377'	74'	18' 6"	7' 9"	...
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon ...	264'	49' 3"	16'	7' 9"	...
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	240'	60'	14'	7' 9"	...
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	250'	50'	12'	7' 9"	...
TAI-KOK-TSUI					
Cosmopolitan Dock ...	445.0'	80' 6"	31'	7' 9"	...
ABERDEEN					
Hope Dock	420'	84'	22'	7' 9"	...
Lamont Dock	585'	61'	16'	7' 9"	...

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Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

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THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

WEDNESDAY,

the 5th June, 1918, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

TENNIS NET and POLES with OUNDARY NETTING, 10 feet high (practically new).

Terms :—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 1, 1918. 485

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

WEDNESDAY,

the 5th June, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

AN ASSORTMENT OF
HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.,
Comprising :—

Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bed Quilts, Table Cloths, Pure Linen Damask Serviettes, Bath Sheets, Bath Towels, Turkish Towels, Blankets,
&c., &c., &c.

TERMS :—Cash

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 29, 1918. 472

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

WEDNESDAY,

the 5th June, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8 Des Vœux Road, Corner of ICE HOUSE STREET,

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAK TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c.,

AND AN ASSORTMENT OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
As follows :—

Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas (new), Card Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c., Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double Brass and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c.; Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood Furniture, including large Blackwood Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, &c., &c., Engravings, Pictures, Kinkosan and Brass Vases, &c., &c., Tennis Poles and Net, Iron Safes, Several Carpets new and second-hand.

Six PIANOS.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

TERMS :—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 29, 1918. 473

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

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the 11th June, 1918, at 11 a.m. on the Premises of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., West Point.

168 Cases RUBBER,
more or less damaged.

Inspecting orders may be ained rom the Undersigned.

Terms :—Cash.

HU & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 27, 1918. 468

AUCTION.

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of June, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.

Registry No. and Sale.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements. N.	S.	E.	W.	Contents in sq. ft.	Upset Price. Annual Rent.	
		ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.		$	$
1	West of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1357, Yaumati. Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1357.	40'6"	40'6"	118'	118'	4,779	66	12,116

[488

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

$100 PEARL THREAD-NECKLACE

Apply from 12 to 7 p.m. Room 66, King Edward Hotel. [484

FOR SALE.

"GALESEND" 109 THE PEAK, 6 Rooms.

Apply C. H. GALE,
P. W. D.

Hongkong, Mar. 28, 1918. 277

TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 7, STEWART TERRACE, No. 93, THE PEAK.

Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, June 1, 1918. 483

TO LET.

FURNISHED FLAT in Queen's Gardens, from 1st June.

Apply to
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.

Hongkong, May 16, 1918. 427

TO LET.

NO. 57 THE PEAK, "LUSTLEIGH."

HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Four roomed houses in Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, August 22, 1917.

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Capital Paid-up ..... „ 20,000,000
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K. YANAGITA,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
3, Des Vœux Road,
Hongkong, May 1, 1918. 380

SCOTTISH NOTES

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

EDINBURGH, April 1.

THE LATE NEIL PRIMROSE.

Lady Sybil Grant, daughter of Lord Rosebery, and brother of the late Hon. Neil Primrose, contributes to the *New Poetry Review* a poem which gives utterance to the hopes and questionings of millions. She prefaces her poem with the words,—

"At first everything is drowned in grief, and then the conviction of nearness—his unseen presence—grows, until there seems only the veil of earthly vision between us. Also, as if, during those first hours of sorrow, a watch were set to fend off the invading cares of life which try and throng as of set purpose between us. If we only had the understanding to profit by this truce, would it mean the beginning of a new intercourse—the dawn of a new hope?" Can we keep, Lady Sybil asks, near us the souls

"Not tired enough for sleep,
Nor old nor sad enough for peace?"

And the answer is given,—

"Then spoke a whispered voice
'There is no death—believe, rejoice,
Quite suddenly as I despaired;
Break through the hedge
Why, if you only dared
Of creeds grown like a thicket round
The simple truths, your soul, unbound,
Will know and feel,
Unseen he moves as near you as you will,
His spirit lives the same, and loves as still.'"

The universal longing is expressed in a succeeding stanza,—

"Tell me, what can I do
To keep thy presence here;
The consciousness, my whole life through,
That you, in truth, stand near?
Just now, it seems,
You are, indeed, so close at hand,
If I but knew, could understand,
'Tis I who feel
A helpless sense of groping, like the blind,
Stumbling and left far—ah, so far behind."

AMERICA'S GRATITUDE TO ISLAY.

The deep impression made on the American mind by the newspaper accounts of the scenes in some of our Western Isles following upon the *Tuscania* disaster has come as a great surprise. "We only received these American soldiers and sailors as we would any other shipwrecked men," declare the Islay people; "and as for honouring the dead,—well, we are not savages." Fifty American soldiers, it may be stated, are buried at Port Charlotte alone.

The American Consul in the West of Scotland has received many letters from America expressing deep thanks for the care given to the American living and for the reverent treatment of the American dead. Among them is one from Mr. L. B. Mitchell, Justice, Notary, Hart, Michigan. He writes:—"In reading the account of the burial of the *Tuscania's* dead on Scotland's bleak shore, there was much that deeply impressed me. Among other things it seemed to me that the making of that (American) flag by those girls who worked all night to do it after a pattern, had been found was one of those beautiful, sweet things that should not pass unnoticed." He adds that having passed through American life since as a boy he "carried the torch for Abraham Lincoln," he is proud to honour "those noble girls of bleeding Scotland."

THE MISTY ISLAND.

A writer in the *Liverpool Post*, starting from the subject of Lord Leverhulme's purchase of the Island of Lewis, suggests that the new owner might do worse than dip into Carmichael's "Carmina Gadelica," that "wonderful collection of old lore that forms one of the most beautiful books ever written about the islands." The Liverpool man looks upon the people of Lewis as imaginative, with a keen, practical wisdom, and finds something great about them. To his mind the Stornoway folk speak English rather curiously, as if they used a superfluity of aspirates; and branching off, he would not give the palm for beautiful English to Inverness, as most English people are apt to do. "The prettiest speakers seem to me the people of the glens on the north side of the Great Glen of Inverness-shire. But emphatically the most beautiful speaker I have ever listened to was a servant girl from South Uist. This girl's speech had a most exquisite quiet music, and she pronounced her words very beautifully and with the elusive precision of one who has learned the language from books in an atmosphere of sweet sounds." Which forms a handsome and not overdone tribute to the speaking voices of the islanders.

THE DISCOVERY OF CHLOROFORM.

The newest volume of the series of historical medical manuals is designed to interest students of surgery in the history of their craft as reflected in Edinburgh,—"The Edinburgh School of Surgery before Lister," by Alexander Miles, himself one of our most distinguished surgeons. It starts with surgery as practised by the barber-surgeons, and sketches the career of the Monros, the Bells, and other famous men, down to the days of Syme. Though avowedly written for physicians and surgeons, the book touches many matters which the general reader can appreciate, and one of these is the story of the introduction of anæsthesia, and especially the discovery of chloroform, a discovery with which the name of Simpson and the Edinburgh School is always associated. The story is old, yet ever new. "Late one evening—it was the 4th of November, 1847—on returning home after a weary day's labour, Dr. Simpson, with his two friends and assistants, Drs. Keith and J. Matthews Duncan, sat down to their somewhat hazardous task in Dr. Simpson's dining-room. Having inhaled several substances, but without much effect, it occurred to Dr. Simpson to try a ponderous material, which he had formerly set aside on a lumber table, and which on account of its great weight he had hitherto regarded as of no likelihood whatever. That happened to be a small bottle of chloroform. It was searched for, and recovered beneath a heap of waste paper. And, with each tumbler newly charged, the inhalers resumed their vocation. Immediately an unwonted hilarity seized the party; they became bright-eyed, very happy, and very loquacious, expatiating on the delicious aroma of the new fluid. The conversation was of unusual intelligence, and quite charmed the listeners—some ladies of the family and a naval officer, brother-in-law of Dr. Simpson. But suddenly there was a talk of sounds being heard like those of a cotton mill, louder and louder; a moment more, then all was quiet, and then—a crash. On awakening, Dr. Simpson's first perception was mental. "This is far stronger and better than ether," said he to himself. His second was, to note that he was prostrate on the floor, and that among the friends about him there was both confusion and alarm. Hearing a noise, he turned round and saw Dr. Duncan beneath a chair, his jaw dropped, his eyes staring, his head bent half under him, quite unconscious, and snoring in a most determined and alarming manner. More noise still, and much motion. And then his eyes overtook Dr. Keith's feet and legs, making valourous attempts to overturn the supper-table, or more probably to annihilate everything that was on it,—I say more probably, for frequent repetitions of inhalation have confirmed, in the case of my esteemed friend, a character of maniacal and unrestrainible destructiveness, always under chloroform, in the transition stage. By and by, Dr. Simpson having regained his seat, Dr. Duncan having finished his uncomfortable and unrefreshing slumber, and Dr. Keith having come to an arrangement with the table and its contents, the sederunt was resumed. Each expressed himself delighted with this new agent, and its inhalation was repeated many times that night—one of the ladies gallantly taking her place and turn at the table—until the supply of chloroform was fairly exhausted."

THE SCOTTIE'S CRUTCHES.

Fareweel, my trusty freens, stoot timmer pegs,
Sae lang tae me ye've been a pair o' legs;
That, faith, tae lay ye by, gies sic a wrench
As losin' limbs wi' shell-fire in the trench.
But we maun pairt; some either chiel
Ye'll help tae hirple while he's gettin' weel.
An' whan my Jeannie tak's me by the airm,
Sae feart my tremblin' feet may come tae hairm,
I'll no forget the dreary days o' pain,
Whan, like a bairn, I learnt tae walk again.

F. W. M. in Glasgow "Baillie."

MAN-POWER QUESTION IN THE EAST.

As the man-power question continues to be discussed in the Press of Malaya, it is well to know what is being done elsewhere, says the "Malay Mail." Hongkong, we believe, is the only Colony in which men have been told definitely to stay where they are. And that was a long time ago. In Malaya the authorities have done no more than reproduce the Prime Minister's appeal in the "Gazette." They have taken no steps in regard to those unfortunate persons who are almost daily pilloried by anonymous correspondents in the newspapers. In Ceylon a move has been made. The Officer Administering the Government, Mr. Stubbs, and Brigadier-General Hacker Thompson, General Officer Commanding Ceylon, in a letter to the Planters' Association and the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, express the view that every man between the ages of 20 and 40 inclusive, who is found physically fit for service at the Front by a board of military medical officers, should be with his Majesty's forces unless he is officially informed by Government that he is doing indispensable work for the Empire by remaining in his present position. They recognise it will not be in the Imperial interests that industries in the island should be jeopardised by being deprived of the services of men indispensable, but they desire to be assured that men fit for military service are not being kept in Ceylon employed on work which could be done by older men or work which possibly might even be allowed to remain in abeyance for the period of the war. They think that it is not possible for the Government to determine in the first place whether any individual man is indispensable, and that that is a point which can only be decided by those who have expert knowledge of the industry or business concerned. They therefore ask the corporate bodies to undertake the task of determining what men can be spared from among the planting community.

The corporate bodies, of course, promised their co-operation, but expressed the opinion that for the present only A class men should be granted a passage Home. They asked that passages should be paid without reservation as to private means, that Government should guarantee the welfare of dependents, and that rejected or exempted men should receive certificates. There the matter rests. The "Times of Ceylon" calculates that out of a total European population of some 7,000 when the war started well over 2,000 have gone to one or other of the war fronts. This record, it claims, is unique for the Empire. (We think, however, that the record of the F.M.S. would stand comparison with it.) Our contemporary goes on to say that the appeal of the Premier for further sacrifice of man-power from the outposts of Empire has not, however, fallen on deaf ears in Ceylon, and although there has not been time yet for action on the local Government's letter to take practical shape, it hears of numerous men booking their passages to go home by the first available opportunity. Man-Power Acts have been passed both in the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States. When they are fully in operation the local Government will possess information such as the Ceylon Government is now asking for. And what then? Neither here nor in Ceylon is there any indication that the authorities propose to apply compulsion to the A class men. Those who are willing to go have gone or are going as opportunity offers. Nothing short of compulsion will send the unwilling ones off. Gibes in the newspapers leave them cold. Often they do not even read them. The weak point in our man-power measure is that it will not touch these people.

To-day's Advertisements

WAR CHARITIES.

A MEETING of the EUROPEAN MEMBERS of the General Committee of the War Charities will be held in the BOARD ROOM of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.'s on FRIDAY, 7th June, at 5.15 P.M.

BUSINESS:—To consider a suggestion for the stimulation of regular subscriptions to the Fund by inviting the co-operation of the British Clubs in the Colony.

Hongkong, June 4, 1918. 489

NOTICE TO MOTORISTS.

A MEETING OF MOTORISTS will be held on FRIDAY, 7th June, 1918, at 5.15 P.M. at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., Hongkong, when proposals for the formation of an AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION in Hongkong will be submitted.

All owners of motor cars or motor cycles are requested to attend.

Hongkong, June 4, 1918. 490

WANTED.

HOUSE for SCHOOL 5 to 8 Rooms. Central location. From September or December, for 2 years.

Please apply to
JAPANESE PRIMARY SCHOOL,
No. 1, College Gardens.

Hongkong, June 4, 1918. 494

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

SATURDAY,

the 8th June, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,—

LADIES' DRESS MATERIAL, &c.,

Comprising:—

Lawn, Holland, White Drill, Figured Prints, Alpaca, Tab'e Cloths, Serviettes, Towels, Sheets, Counterpanes, White and Coloured Blankets, Gent.'s and Lady's Handkerchiefs, White and Blue Serge.

Also

About 400 bottles French Perfume.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 4, 1918. 491

(Continued on page 8.)

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Linens, &c. at Hughes & Hough's.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture &c. at Hughes & Hough's.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

FRIDAY, June 7:—
5.15—Meeting of War Charities Committee.
5.15—Meeting of Motorists.

MONDAY, June 10:—
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at P.W.D.

MARRIAGES.

OWEN-POWELL.—April 2, at Misterton, Somerset, the Rev. DAVID C. OWEN, M.A., Rector, Stoke Abbott, Beaminster, to F. GWENDOLINE POWELL, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Powell, of Finchley, late of Amoy.

WALTERS-WARRY.—April 3, at St. Saviour's Warwick Avenue, London, WILLIAM BASIL WALTERS, of Foochow and Hongkong, to Maud ISABEL WARRY, daughter of John William Warry, late of Clifton Bristol.

DEATH.

POND.—On April 2, at Avenue Elmers, Surbiton, JOHN ALEXANDER POND, over 40 years in employ of Shanghai Municipal Council.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, June 4, 1918.

THE MENACE TO INDIA.

THE *Echo de Paris* recently, in reviewing the situation in the Caucasus, declared that the Turko-German enterprise there was the beginning of the road to India. The failure of Russia has brought into operation many new factors connected with Germano-Turkish policy, and since Russia's downfall sixteen million Mohomedans, echeloned in an almost continuous zone to the heart of Central Asia, have been made accessible. The new move of the Turks to push troops through Persia must have a great effect on the British military operations in Mesopotamia and will be a menace on our Indian frontier. A very recent Reuter's cable mentioned that the Turkish Government had asked the Caucasian Government to consent to the passage of troops to Persia, destined against the British Goverment, and that this was refused. As a result the Turks have occupied Erivan. A previous message from Moscow, *via* Tiflis, stated that Turkish regulars and Kurds, advancing in Northern Persia, had occupried Sujbalak and Ushune, whence they will make for Enzeli, on the Caspian Sea, which will be made the base eventually for attempts to cause unrest and strife further east. The Turkish advance in Persia is fraught with great danger to our position in the Middle East. A great deal depends on Persia's attitude in the matter and it is important that Great Britain should strengthen her position in this direction. Persia has ever since the outbreak of the war remained neutral, although efforts have been made from time to time by the Germans and Turks to influence the Young Shah and his Government against the Allies. They have tried their level best to break Persian neutrality and to use the country as a base for operations and intrigues through Afghanistan against India. The AMIR of Afghanistan's loyal friendship to Great Britain has helped materially to thwart the enemy's designs. Enemy missions were frequently sent to the AMIR. While these missions seriously embarassed the ruler in his neutrality, they failed to meet with the success expected, or at least hoped for. On the outbreak of the war German emissaries, who had long prepared the ground, scattered the most turbulent tracts of Persia with rifles, machine-guns and gold, and succeeded in entirely subverting the authority of the Persian Government, which had no force with which to deal with the situation. The Persian Gendarmerie, with its Swedish officers, went over to the enemy. It was necessary to restore order in the Southern Provinces and a body of Persians, armed and equipped by the British Government and stiffened with British and Indian officers—called the South Persian Rifles—was constituted, and it succeeded in restoring order in a large part of the country. The South Persian Rifle Corps was raised by General Sir PERCY SYKES in 1916 and has been commanded by him ever since, with the approval of the SHAH and his advisers. Enemy agents have been spreading supicion in the minds of the Persians that the composition of this force is a violation of the neutrality of the Persian Government, and is the harbinger of annexation. For instance, the German Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs is reported to have said in an interview with a Press correspondent recently that the demunciation of the Anglo-Russian treaty of 1907 simply means that Great Britain wishes a free hand in Northern Persia and that Persia was "meeting with the same fate as Ireland, Egypt and India." The Under-Secretary went on to say that the British Government had informed the SHAH'S Government that we could not withdraw our troops from South Persia because their withdrawal would endanger the position of the British forces in Mesopotamia. "That is to say," he declared, "the neutrality of Persia is only a flank covering for the British Army at Bagdad, for which Persian territory and Persian money must be sacrified." This is an excellent specimen of German propagandist methods in neutral countries. We may depend upon it that the SHAH and his advisers are too well aware of the valuable work of the British in restoring order in the country to attach undue importance to the mischievous misrepresentations of the enemy. The goal of British policy in Persia is to realise conditions of security for her Indian frontier and of peace for her trade relations with Persia. These have been the principal and, indeed, the only aims of our policy in that country. The British have no desire to annex an inch of territory in Persia or incur territorial responsiblities there. The British Government is desirous of securing for Persia complete freedom and independence. We know of Germany's efforts to establish herself in Persia. The domination of Persia is an old Teuton scheme, pursued quietly but relentlessly. A superficial view of the situation suggests that Germany is guiding Turkey to ruin. Lavish promises have been hers—the extended Turkey, which was to include Egypt, a share in gigantic indemnities and glory and riches for the Sultan and his Pasha. A book just published by Herr FRANZ KÜLDER, a well known political writer, entitled "A Political Working Programme for the German People," contains the following reference to Persia:—"A political partition of Persia in an eastern Russian and a western Turkish half would only lead to complications, and would be regarded by our Turkish friends as a betrayal of Sunni Islamism to Schiism. Everything must be done to unite and strengthen, nothing must be done to weaken the Pan-Islamic idea. Steps have been taken in this direction, and we must support them. Besides, in any such partition Russia would dominate completely the Persian Gulf, and this must be prevented at all costs. Turkey would be thereby injured, and an important exit to the Indian Ocean would be closed to us. Everything, therefore, depends on securing for Persia a complete freedom and independence, and to secure this by an offensive and defensive alliance between Persia and Turkey. This alliance would be, of course, covered by the Central Powers." Covered in this case means dominated—absolutely.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.).

RAIN.

Patrolmen on duty are permitted to wear Winter uniform trousers during the present rainy season.

Parades and drills are to be considered as cancelled in the event of steady rain falling one half-hour before the hour for which the parade or drill is ordered. (D.O. 123).

SEARCH SUPERVISORS.

Search Supervisors will in future report to the Sergeant at the Harbour Office, and not at the Imports Office Shed.

BAND PRACTICES.

Wednesday, June 5th, Monday, June 10th and Thursday, June 13th at 6.0 p.m.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Sir Charles Eliot left for the North by the *Korea-Maru* on Monday.

In the 48 hours ended yesterday the following Chinese cases of communicable diseases were reported in the Colony:—Plague 1; diptheria 1; enteric fever 2; small-pox 1; cerebro-spinal fever 2. All were fatal cases.

General Lung Chai Kwong has arrived in Peking. He went to the Capital at the request of the Premier. A telegram from the Capital to-day states that the Premier has urged General Lung to return to Kwangtung immediately.

The Japanese Legation at Peking emphatically denies the reports, that there is a Japanese wine and tobacco monopoly in China. The Japanese Legation officially states that no such negotiations have taken place at any time.

A London paper mentions that Sewa Singh, head watchman on an estate in Sumatra, has paid into the local British Red Cross Fund 470 guilders (about £40), which represents half his pay since the outbreak of war. He intends to contribute to the fund half his wages till the end of the war.

The "Chinese Tank Week" at Shanghai had produced £19,550 for the British Red Cross by 4 p.m. on May 28th. The amount subscribed during the foreign Tank Week was £455,355 which included £6,000 subscribed by Chinese. This amount of £6,000 has been taken from the foreign Tank Week subscriptions and added to the Chinese Tank Week and is included in the above amount.

The Bangkok Branch of the Patriot League of Britons Overseas has been dissolved, owing to the home League being merged with the Overseas Club. The Bangkok Branch has raised £6,000 for war funds since its formation. A new independent organisation has been formed, with the British Minister as Patron, under the title of the British-Siam War Aid Association.

The American Association of North China gave a dinner on May 22bd to the British community at Peking to emphasize British-American unity in the Allied cause. About 150 sat down, including the American and British Ministers and all the leading members of each nationality. Mr. Hitchcock was the Chairman and the speakers included Sir John Jordan, Dr. Reinsch, Dr. Morrison, Mr. Denby, Mr. E. P. Allen and Mr. Lennox Simpson.

A Service Flag bearing fifty-three stars, including three gold stars for men killed in service, was raised over the Standard Oil Company's offices at Shanghai on Memorial Day. Three Allied nationalities are represented by the fifty-three honour marks on the Standard Oil Company flag. They stand for forty British, twelve Americans and one Frenchman, former employés of the company, who have gone to the war. The three men who have given their lives in battle are L. A. Dufour, who was twice decorated, Mr. W. Hamill and Mr. J. B. Boyd. The last-named was killed on March 23 this year, two days following the opening of the great German offensive. Memorial Day was selected as the first on which the flag should fly, because it is the day of doing honour to the soldier dead in America.

RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS AND MOTOR-CARS AT FOOCHOW.

H.B.M.'s Consul at Foochow in his annual report says:—

The proposed railway from Foochow through Pagoda Anchorage and thence to Kuantow, a town further down the river, is still engaging attention. According to the Press, a survey of the route has already been begun, and a company has been formed to collect funds for its construction.

Compulsory subscriptions are also being collected from all officials in Fukien for the construction of roads, on which light railways or tramways are to be run between Foochow and Chaunchow, a distance of about 150 miles, and between Foochow and Yenping, a distance of about 100 miles.

Though officially forbidden on the new roads, two motor-cars and a motor-bus recently appeared in Foochow, but after one or two accidents the rickshaw coolies decided to go on strike, and, as a compromise, the bus service has been suspended.

TIGERS AT FANLING.

A SUNDAY AFTERNOON'S HUNT.

It is not very often that one starts out in the morning with the avowed intention of a couple of rounds of golf, and finishes up in the afternoon with a tiger hunt; yet this actually happened to five local gentlemen, last Sunday, at Fanling.

It appears that word was brought in by the villagers of Autau that two large tigers and three cubs had been seen in the vicinity of the 8th Green, at about 6 o'clock in the morning. This news was corroborated by six coolies, who emphatically stated that they had actually seen the animals. Accordingly, guns and ammunition were sent for, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a shikar party, composed of Major Robertson, Mr. D. W. Trutman, Mr. E. J. Grist, Mr. W. D. Kraft and the caretaker of the links, Mr. Kerr, was made up and the hunt was started. Apparently, the animals were traced to the thick brush in the vicinity of the 8th Green and attempts were made to get the quarry to break cover, but as the Chinese shikaris, no doubt, being more used to hunting the mild and domestic cow or gout, refused to assist in the hunt by beating the brush, the chase had to be given up.

Mr. Kraft states that there is no doubt that the animals were seen and are in the neighbourhood, there being great excitement among the villagers of Autau, and all the cattle there are tied up, so here is a chance for local sportsmen to go out and lay a "kill," which would probably bring the tigers from cover, during the night.

The only objection to this is that Mr. Kraft says there are some big black ants about, and he was severely bitten, and as there are no trees near by, one would have to wait lying on the ground. So, like the little mouse that saved the lion's life, "Stripes" may have to thank the ants for his continued existence.

This incident also brings to mind His Excellency the Governor's eulogy of the Fanling Golf Course, last year, when asking the Finance Committee for a grant of money for the purposes of beautifying Fanling. His Excellency drew attention to the fact that the course would be a source of revenue to the Colony as it would, if kept up to the mark, draw holiday-makers from the neighbouring settlements. When the prospective visitors learn, that in addition to fine scenery and fine golf links, there is the added attraction of tiger hunting, no doubt his Excellency's prophecy will be more than justified.

THE EASTERN CLERK.

The following letter of application for a clerkship, received by the Manager of an Estate in British North Borneo, is published in the *B.N.B. Herald*:—

To the Manager,
.....Estate.

Sir,

I beg to avail myself of the privilege as a candidate for the vacancy which is acknowledged to subsist in your office.

The principles that constitute my desire to apply for an appointment are solely concealed in the fact that as financial poverty has rendered it impossible for me to attain to a higher standard of education, nothing special has engaged my attention but to regard the attachment of myself to the office staff as my pursuing object. The faculties I possess for clerkship, I am say, are only to be proved after I have been involved in the complexity of the work in your office for a definite time.

The education I have acquired, under my view-points, is unsound, but to render it accessible to the work to be assigned in that post, nothing is more necessary than to treat it wisely. I simply secured a pass in the Seventh Standard Government inspection in Singapore last year.

I shall try by every possible way to harden my sensibilities and observe good morals so as to prevent revulsion from the office, as often is the case with young clerks.

At school I was attached to the Commercial Department so as to receive a commercial training, and now I am able to keep books and typewrite at moderate speed as well as accuracy.

I beg you most earnestly to grant me a fair trial that you may be enabled to see if I can contribute anything to the advancement of the prospects in your Estate.

Hoping you will comply with my request.

I remain, &c.,
Yours faithfully,

THE MAGISTRACY.

LEAVING THE COLONY WITHOUT PERMIT.

CHARGE FAILS.

In Mr. E. R. Wood's Court, this morning, C. Carles and J. M. B. Ozorio were charged with attempting to defraud the Canton-Kowloon Railway and also with attempting to leave the Colony without a permit.

Mr. T. H. King, Deputy Superintendent of Police, said defendants left Kowloon by the 10.28 o'clock train, taking tickets for Sam Shui, on May 24th. When the train was about to leave Sam Shui, the Police Examination Officers boarded it and the defendants then jumped off, just as the train was in motion. On being asked for their permits, they made no reply.

The defendants said they had no intention of defrauding the Railway Company; if they had, they would have tried to conceal themselves and would not have stood in a conspicuous place on the platform.

In reply to his Worship, defendants said they had gone beyond the station for which they had tickets, and were looking for a guard to whom to pay the excess fare.

Sergeant Haddock said that when he boarded the train, the defendants were standing on the platform. He could not say whether they had tickets. The train was in motion then.

In reply to the second charge the defendants said they did not attempt to leave the Colony without a permit. When they purchased their tickets they asked for tickets to Sam Chun. On being asked to produce their permits, they replied they had none. They were informed that in that case they could only go as far as Sam Shui."

After taking further evidence, his Worship said he accepted the explanation of the defendants and discharged them.

STEALING A PAIR OF TROUSERS.

In Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe's Court, this morning, a Chinese was charged with attempting to steal a pair of trousers which were hanging out to dry. He was seen by a Chinese constable from one end of the street and also by an Indian Sergeant from the other end.

The Chinese constable deposed that when the accused saw the Indian Sergeant he threw himself flat on his back.

In reply to His Worship, accused said he had nothing to say.

A sentence of seven days' hard labour was imposed.

COOLIE IN TROUBLE.

A coolie from Shanghai, *en route* for Mesopotamia, was charged before Mr. Wolfe, this morning, with refusing to pay his car fare whilst ashore, and with creating a disturbance at West Point.

His Worship said that were it not for the fact that the Secretary for Chinese Affairs desired the accused to proceed on his journey he would have sent prisoner to jail without giving him the option of a fine. These disturbances at West Point were becoming frequent and were very serious.

His Worship fined the accused $7, in default, seven days' hard labour.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 1st June, is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.		Aggregate Receipts for 22 weeks.
	$		$
This year	13,182	.....	291,131
Last year	13,533	.....	283,809
Increase	—	.....	5,322
Decrease	351	.....	—

LOAN FOR IMPROVING THE GRAND CANAL.

Mr. Hitchcock, of the Siems-Carey Corporation, has signed an agreement for a preliminary loan of Gold $250,000 to cover the cost of surveys and initial work in connection with the Grand Canal. The amount will probably be available immediately. This is part of a loan for Gold $6,000,000 which will only represent a portion of the whole construction.

Mr. Hitchcock has recommended any one of five great experts as chief engineer but they are all at present engaged on war work. One of these, however, will probably be especially released. Mr. John R. Freeman, the celebrated American mechanical engineer, will make the final selection.

The way Russia is now situated is that she does not need a minister of foreign affairs. All she needs is a German interpreter.—Rochester Post-Express.

FIGHTING IN CHINA.

The Southern troops, taking advantage of a heavy rain storm, are stated to have surprised a body of 5,000 Fengtien troops at Kiyang in Hunan and utterly defeated them. The Southerners are reported to have killed or wounded 2,000 of them and to have captured the rest.

The Northern troops are also reported to have suffered a bad defeat at Sianghsiang in which they lost over 1,000 men.

To-day's telegrams from Peking state:—

Owing to Generals Tso Kwan and Chang Wei Chee having suddenly left Hankow for the North, Chu Shu Tsang also returned to Peking on the 1st instant. General Tso Kwan is suggesting to the Premier that it is not of much moment should he resign. The Premier says he quite approves of the idea, but Kwangtung and Kwangsi must be subjugated.

A Hupeh telegram reports that all Commanders in Hunan are gathering in Hankow and are filling up all the big hotels, and are unwilling to return to the front.

General Nei Sze Chung has telegraphed asking permission to recall the Anhui troops in order to give them rest.

The warring parties are therefore breaking up, but the Premier still remains stubborn, while the President seems unconcerned.

In the meantime the Yangtse Valley Tuchuns, belonging to the Chihli party, are gathering new force, and there will be new developments in the political situation.

The Government will appoint Chan Kwong Yuen Commander of the Second Army, to succeed Chang Wei Chee.

Peking does not recognise the Kwangtung Government's sale of the cruiser *Kwanghoy*.

General Lung Chi Kwong discussed the following measures with the Prime Minister:—

I.—Permission to borrow money. If the Government consents the Central Government need not supply him with funds and ammunition.

II.—To enlist ten more yings of troops.

III.—All Government troops attacking Kwangtung should be under his control.

If the Central Government agrees to these three proposals, he would guarantee to subjugate Kwangtung within three months.

The Premier approves of the proposals and has promised that he will bring the matter before the Cabinet for discussion.

TENNIS.

The following are the results of the match, in the Junior Tennis League St. Stephen's College v. Chinese Y.M.C.A., played on the Y.M.C.A. Courts on Saturday:—

Loh Ching and Y. H. Lin lost to H. P. Few and S. H. Ng 4—7, beat K. H. Tsoi and K. P. Liu 9—2, beat Britton and M. K. Yue 8—3.

Moosdeen and McPherson beat Yew and Ng 6—5, beat Tsoi and Liu 7—4, beat Britton and Yue 6—3.

Rope and Mohler lost to Yew and Ng 3—8, beat Tsoi and Liu 7—4, beat Britton and Yue 7—4.

Scores: Chinese Y.M.C.A. 12, St. Stephen's College 42.

2nd DIVISION HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

WIGWAM CLUB v CLUB DE RECREIO.

This match was played off on Saturday with the following result:—

Soares and de Souza beat Brown and Crapnell 8-3, lost to Railton and Knoth 5-6 lost to Hobbs and Hicks 5-6.

Hall and Hyndman beat Railton and Knoth 8-3, beat Brown and Crapnell 7-4, lost to Hobbs and Hicks 4-7.

Hyndman and Gomes beat Brown 6-5, lost to Railton and Knoth 4-7, lost to Hobbs and Hicks 4-7.

Total; Club de Recreio 51; Wigwam 48.

HONGKONG JUNIOR TENNIS LEAGUE.

STANDING OF TEAMS ON JUNE 3RD, 1918.

	P.	W.	L.	P.
Indian Schools	4	4	0	8
C. R. C. (c)	3	3	0	6
M. B. K.	4	2	1	6
Kowloon (c)	3	3	2	6
Chinese Y.M.C.A.	5	3	2	6
St. Stephen's College	3	2	1	4
R. G. A.	4	1	3	2
Civil Service (b)	4	1	3	2
Dockyard R. C.	4	0	4	0
Queen's College	4	0	4	0

COMPANY MEETING.

MESSRS. WILLIAM POWELL, LTD.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Wm. Powell, Ltd. was held to-day at noon at the offices of the Company. There were present, Messrs. H. J. Gedge, (Chairman), J. W. Taylor, (Directors), H. O. Holt, (Secretary), G. Martin and E. Mauricio.

After the Secretary read the notice convening the meeting,

Mr. H. J. GEDGE, (the Chairman), said:—

"The printed Report and Balance Sheet of our account for the year ending 28th February, 1918 has now been in your hands for some days, and I will with your consent take them as read. Your Directors have great pleasure in presenting accounts showing such satisfactory results for the year's working, and I am sure that they will be equally satisfactory to you. As pointed out by your Chairman at the last General Meeting the Company is passing through difficult and strenuous times in regard to obtaining imports from Europe and America, and, owing to the scarcity of wool, many woollen goods are unobtainable. Boots and shoes are also unobtainable from England and we have to rely upon obtaining these articles from America, but in this regard it is worthy of mention that we have a large stock of boots and shoes and woollen goods sufficient for our needs for some time to come. The business transacted during the year under review has exceeded all records, and considering the difficulties prevailing in shipping and the shortage of merchandise in the markets in England this result must be considered highly satisfactory, and shareholders are to be congratulated on the Company's success in obtaining regular supplies of merchandise. Turning to the Balance Sheet you will see that our stock has increased from $170,266 to $177,359—an increase over last year of $7,093, which valuation is far under its replacing value to-day. Exchange too has benefited the Company, and we would wish customers to note that all our goods are marked at the rate of exchange ruling at the day the merchandise arrives and customers consequently obtain the benefit of the high rate of exchange. The wholesale price of merchandise both in England and America has risen enormously, and if it were not for the high rate of exchange ruling for some considerable time past goods would have to be sold retail at prohibitive prices. Your management has adopted the policy of purchasing goods suitable to our requirements whenever offered. The sales for this year show a satisfactory increase on last year's account, and the business may be considered on a satisfactory and steady basis—with this one note of warning that if this disastrous war continues for an indefinite period goods will be unobtainable or at least in any large quantity. Fortunately we have a stock to carry us on for sometime to come.

The profit for the year including the the amount of $9,932.82 brought forward from last account is $57,889.32, and as stated your Directors propose to apportion as follows:—

To pay a Dividend of 50 cents and a Bonus of 30 cents absorbing, ...$	16,800.00
To write off Total value of Fixtures and Fittings,	4,364.14
To Transfer to Equilization of Dividend a/c,...	10,000.00
To transfer to General Reserve, ...	15,000.00
To carry forward to next year's account, ...	11,725.19

On the proposal of Mr. H. J. GEDGE, seconded by Mr. MAURICIO, the report and balance sheet were unanimously passed.

The CHAIRMAN mentioned, that as the report stated, Mr. G. C. Moxon during the year had gone on leave and he was asked to fill the vacancy. It was proposed by Mr. G. Martin and seconded by Mr. E. Mauricio that Mr. G. C. Moxon be re-elected Director of the Company. This was unanimously agreed to.

On the proposition of Mr. HOLT, seconded by Mr. E. MAURICIO, and unanimously passed, Mr. H. J. Gedge was re-elected a Director.

Mr. HOLT proposed that Mr. J. W. Taylor be elected a Director of the Company. It was seconded by Mr. Martin and unaniously approved.

Mr. H. J. GEDGE proposed that Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming be appointed auditors of the Company at an annual renumeration of $450. This was seconded by Mr. Taylor and unanimously carried.

The CHAIRMAN announced that dividend warrants would be ready to-morrow.

P. AND O. STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co. announce a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the preferred stock (less income tax), and an interim dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on the deferred stock of the company (free of income tax) for the half-year ended March 31 last.

SHANGHAI IRISHMEN.

INTERESTING MEETING.

At a meeting of Irishmen in Shanghai last week at the Palace Hotel Mr. H. P. Wilkinson delivered what is described by a contemporary as a sensational address in which he termed the formation of the Irish Association by seceding members of the St. Patrick's Society as "teaching Irishmen throughout the world a bad lesson" and refuted several rumours which have been prevalent in the Settlement regarding alleged pro-German activities of members of the St. Patrick's Society.

Mr. Wilkinson urged the meeting to cable to the Premier the resolution passed at the last meeting. The Society unanimously voted to send the resolution, which follows:

"St. Patrick's Society of Shanghai comprising Irishmen of all denominations view with grave concern the attitude in Ireland towards helping to win the war. It is directly assisting the enemy and bringing the name of Irishmen into disrepute throughout the world. We strongly urge Irishmen to compose their differences quickly and help avert the far greater danger from outside which threatens Ireland's very existence as a nation."

PATRIOTISM KEYNOTE OF MEETING.

The following report is taken from the *China Press*:—

But one of the seceding members, Mr. H. Townsend, was present at the session, which began by voting that it "placed the winning of the war above all political considerations whatsoever." Patriotism was the keynote of the meeting, every mention of the Empire brought cheers and the meeting closed with the members singing "God Save the King."

President H. G. Simms, who resigned, will be asked to remain at the head of the society as a result of a unanimous vote of the members and the other members who have resigned will be urged to return to St. Patrick's as "it is their duty to stick to the national society for the good of the nation and for the good of themselves."

LOCAL SINN FEIN RUMOURS.

Stories of pro-German activity of prominent members of the society, rumours that have been current in Shanghai for some time, were told by Mr. Wilkinson and the way in which they were absorbed by a gullible and ignorant public was recounted—and then the speaker showed the absolute falsity of the rumours.

Mr. Wilkinson read a portion of an editorial appearing in the *North China Daily News* of May 8 and facetiously suggested that "a boycott led by the so-called official organ should not be treated too seriously."

The speaker handled the editorial without gloves and then expressed the regret that "the serious part about the article is that it is an honest reproduction of what Englishmen, Scotchmen and Welshmen in Shanghai were thinking and saying in Shanghai on the matter."

Mr. Wilkinson deplored the ignorance in Shanghai of Irish politics, of the Sinn Feiners and of the Irish situation, and stated that opinions held by Englishmen, Scotsmen and Welshmen there were inspired by such ignorance. He regretted the resignations of so many members, particularly of those in the outports who did not understand the situation, stating his belief that the men resigned because they thought that "there are a lot of pro-German Irish in the society."

Mr. Wilkinson spoke an hour and a half, beginning with a relation of his return to Shanghai from Ireland, when he was told of "the dreadful condition of Irish affairs in Shanghai," conditions that would probably prompt official action. "I waited ten days for the news to reach me officially, and then I went out to find out what these rumours were," said Mr. Wilkinson.

"As a private individual and a member of St. Patrick's Society I investigated the charges of pro-enemy activities made against Irishmen in the Settlement. I asked a private individual for the worst known against any member of the society. There was nothing. I then inquired if there was anything known against any Irishman and I found that in an attempt to purchase arms to be used for seditious purchases in India, two men of Irish race, of the underworld of Shanghai, had been active, desirous of sharing in the profits. That was in 1915. These two men were not then, are not now and never had been members of the St. Patrick's Society. I regret that even in the underworld of this Settlement there should be men of Irish race intent on making profits out of hostilities in India,—but they didn't."

SHOWS FALSITY OF RUMOURS.

The speaker then dealt with rumours prevalent about members of the society. "There was no difficulty in finding wild stories and people believed them despite the fact that they were contrary to common sense. They were told again and again in Shanghai and worse than that, they had been acted upon to the detriment of some of the persons concerned and certainly to the social detriment and petty annoyance of members of St. Patrick's Society."

The speaker then dealt with the rumours, stating that the only way to meet such stories is to spread them before the public proving the utter absurdity of the allegations. The first was as follows:—

"There existed and exists in Shanghai a club of Sinn Feiners, pro-Germans, which holds regular meetings and is headed by Messrs. Carroll, O'Driscoll and Lyden. Mr. Carroll was said to be acquainted with Roger Casement, having met the latter when he was interned in Germany." The speaker then lauded Mr. Carroll for his interest in the St. Patrick's Society, praised him as "an honest Irishmen and a credit to Ireland," and said that the only meeting which he could find was one held at Carroll's house when several young Irishmen were present a few days following their arrival in Shanghai.

"Mr. Simms was present at the dinner, for the meeting was a dinner, and he told me afterwards that they were fine young Irishmen." The supposed meetings were held in different places every night," added the speaker, who then turned to Mr. O'Driscoll.

"Mr. O'Driscoll," he said "is in a confidential position in one of our largest shipping hongs and in this capacity he knows the movements of ships. Therefore Mr. O'Driscoll was a suspicious character. But Mr. O'Driscoll, when he heard the rumours, did as any man should, brought them to the attention of the head of his hong. Incidentally there is nothing in the archives of the British Consulate against Mr. O'Driscoll."

"The slanderers of Mr. Lyden accused him of using his position as assistant postmaster in the British post-office for the dissemination of seditious literature. Another charge against Mr. Lyden was that he was on the staff of the Dublin post-office during Easter Week 1916 and he was shelved out to Shanghai because of what he said then or what he didn't say then.

"Mr. Lyden was never employed in the Dublin post-office, was not in Dublin during the 1916 rebellion and is in Shanghai because he was promoted to his present position in August, 1917, a year after the rebellion. This is the sort of stuff Shanghai is believing," said Mr. Wilkinson.

NO REPORTS TO AUTHORITIES.

Charges that gave expressions detrimental to the Allies' cause next occupied the speaker's attention and these were also scouted.

"All these rumours were without substantiation, and regardless of the fact that everyone loyal to the Empire should have reported them to the proper authorities, they were not reported," the speaker asserted.

President Simms was bothered by the stories and decided that some action was necessary by the Society which would prove the loyalty of the members. The speaker then turned to the last meeting.

"The last meeting opened with an amount of electricity in the air," he said. "There was a telegram agreed to which had been passed by the committee. The members were told by the president that if they did not send the telegram they would be misunderstood.

"As there had been political bargaining at home, there had been something in the nature of bargaining over the telegram. Some of the people who objected to sending home the telegram objected on the ground that it would be better to wait, for the reason that it would not only have more weight, but that it might also assist in the bargain which might be completed that if Ireland would supply man-power for Home Rule. That was in the minds of some who objected. The main objection to sending the telegram was irritation at these stories, irritation that somehow or other these stories were not being dealt with, a feeling that they were being told it was necessary to send the telegram, that true, they must send it, and that it was in their own interests, all of which facts being they said: 'We will not send the telegram there is no political pull in it one way or the other. We are here a meeting of Irishmen and we are going to decide when we will send it.' As it turned out that was a mistake. Understand it as you may, that was regrettable. It is through that mistake that secessions from the society have taken place.

WAR VETERANS IN OPPOSITION.

"Who were the men who voted against sending the telegram? I have asked for information regarding those 40 men and the information that I get is as follows: 'Included in the ranks of the men who voted against sending the telegram were men who had fought at the Dardanelles and at Ypres and have been invalided out of the services, men who have seen service in His Majesty's Forces for eight to 20 years, before the war: men who have been refused permission by their employers to volunteer for service in the war: men refused as medically unfit and who had expressed their desire to go unconditionally when called upon; every one of them had relatives fighting in the war. There were men among them who had served in the Royal Irish Constabulary as well as men among the other 40 who had served in the same body.'

"Yet outside this society, people who don't know a Sinn Feiner from a Presbyterian called these men pro-Germans; people who forgot that even after the Dublin uprising, the Sinn Fein party was asked to send delegates to the convention and the idea became firmly rooted that forty men were pro-Germans who wanted the downfall of England," said the speaker.

In speaking of the Royal Irish Constabulary, Mr. Wilkinson digressed to express the hope that the Shanghai Municipal Council would not allow any harm to come to members of the local police department, which he termed the finest arm of the Municipal Council, because of any unfounded suspicion directed against any members of St. Patrick's Society.

TAKES UP NEW ORGANISATION.

The speaker paid his respects to the newly formed Irish Association, which he termed "an association composed of Protestant men of means claiming to be the most loyal sort of Irish in the East."

"Were any loyal Protestant Irishmen to come to Shanghai, he should not join the Irish Association but should associate himself with the main body of Irishmen, which happens to be nearly all Catholic," said Mr. Wilkinson.

"If the seceding society goes on in Shanghai, where there is no politics, where we boast of no religious prejudices, a bad lesson will be taught Irishmen throughout the world. Even if the rumours were true, Irishmen should stick to the St. Patrick's Society—and these rumours are not true.

"We have now aired our grievances. We now know why there were objections to sending the telegram—they were Irish objections. They did much harm, but still I know that no talk is necessary to get you now to say 'yes.' We are, as I have already said, loyal to the Empire, but what we must say now is that we tender respectfully the advice to our fellow Irishmen at home to do every thing they can toward winning the war. I will not plead with you, because it is not necessary."

Mr. TOWNSEND started to address the meeting and when he came to "If the telegram had been sent at the last meeting, Irishmen in Shanghai would be placed right in the eye of the people of Shanghai," he was ruled out of order. He insisted on speaking, but admitted having resigned from membership. "The newspapers invited all Irishmen to come here," he said. "But did not invite all Irishmen to speak," retorted the chairman.

Mr. O'DRISCOLL seconded Mr. Wilkinson's motion to cable the resolution, branded those who accused members of the society of disloyalty as "cowards who lovel slanders at defenseless and humble men," and stated that "it was not necessary for Irishmen to proclaim their loyalty because we are all for the Empire and fervently espouse the cause of the Allies."

UNANIMOUS DECISION TO SEND MESSAGE.

The motion was passed unanimously and then the members voted to hear Mr. Townsend who cast aside his prepared speech and merely stated that "it was a deathbed repentance." He was applauded.

This brought Mr. Wilkinson to his feet again, glad at the opportunity to emphasise the fact that the telegram was not the result of any fear. It is not being sent because men are afraid of losing their positions. "I am hopeless of anyone understanding that Irish can be driven. You know at the last meeting Mr. Simms said that if the telegram were not sent, there would be trouble. There was trouble, the members knew there was going to be trouble, yet they were not afraid. People know that any Irishman will put an idea ahead of material advantage," said Mr. Wilkinson.

"The members of the society are not sending the telegram because they are afraid of the *North China Daily News*, seceding Irishmen or anyone else," the speaker concluded.

The resolution, "that the members of this society place the winning of the war above all political considerations," was introduced by Mr. R. H. R. WADE and seconded by Mr. CRAWFORD.

LOOK AHEAD FOR TRADE AFTER WAR.

AMERICAN SHIPPING MAGNATE'S ADVICE.

"Unless we continue to develop our foreign trade after the war, we can have no enduring prosperity," was the warning given at New York by Mr. Edward H. Hurley, chairman of the Shipping Board, in discussing at a dinner to Mr. Isaac F. Marcosson, magazine writer, the future of the vast merchant marine which America is building.

In the beginning Mr. Hurley paid tribute to the services of writing men in the war, who, he said, had been "tremendous factors in the conflict." The progress of the shipbuilding programme was passed over briefly.

"If there are any men among you who doubt that we are going to have a vast fleet," Mr. Hurley said, "I will simply ask you whether you have heard of a well-known man in our organization whose name is Charles M. Schwarb!"

"We are building ships not alone for the war, but for the future of world trade," the Chairman continued.

PREDICTS COMPLICATED PROBLEM.

"The transfer of these vessels to peaceful commerce at the end of the war will be a rather complicated problem. They are being constructed because, and only because, of war needs under conditions and pressure which have enormously increased their cost per ton over cost of construction prevailing in normal times. It would seem fair that their valuation be written down to a point which give them a fair chance to compete with vessels built before the war at much lower cost.

"The immediate problem is first to transport men and supplies to Europe, but it must not be forgotten that the lines of supply do not originate wholly in the United States, but are fed by streams of imports of raw material derived chiefly from the markets of Latin America and Asia.

"The prosecution of the war is quite as dependent upon the continued productivity of Latin America and Asia in basic metals, tin, nitrates, wool, rubber, hides, foodstuffs, &c., as upon the productivity of the United States and the British Empire.

OTHER NATIONS MAKING READY.

"American vessels are now being replaced in Latin-American and Asiatic trades by neutral and Japanese tonnage, so that for the time being the American flag will be less evident in those waters than for the last year or two; but if our expectations are fulfilled it should be possible by this time next year or sooner to see the return of a large number of American ships to the non-European trades.

"Other nations are making ready to meet the conditions that will arrive with peace. What are we doing? What are we planning to do? When ships are ready for commerce after the war will our merchants and manufacturers be ready for greater overseas enterprises?

"The Webb Bill, authorizing co-operation in export trade, is now a law, but this is not sufficient without the spirit to take advantage of it, and the knowledge on the part of the business men that their ventures into foreign market will be supported by a strong national policy tending to encourage efficient production, convenient finance and cheap transportation."

RECIPE FOR LONGEVITY.

Writing for the *Minneapolis Journal* A. J. R. notes the demise of a Seattle citizen 103 years old and suggests that one of the reasons why he lived so long was that he never grouched at the breakfast table or elsewhere. Discussing this, he writes:

"The enjoyment of breakfast and of the sunrise always comes so easily to me that I sometimes fail in charity for persons who, I have been led to believe, start the generous day wrong by raising Hades at the breakfast table. I will freely wager 75 cents that the Seattle centenarian who lived to be 103 never insurged at breakfast, never complained of the food, nor sneered at his wife's cooking.

The aged Seattleite ascribed his longevity to his even temper; he had not been angry since he was 20 and driving a yoke of cattle, which amply accounts for his temporary irritation; also he loved everybody, and everybody loved him.

As a matter of fact, all of us get from the world just what we give the world. However, it is probable that the average centenarian never had to pay improvement assessments, paying taxes, general taxes, war taxes, income taxes, subscribe for Liberty loans, for the Y.M.C.A., K. of C., Red Cross, etc., when coal was both scarce and high and Mr. Hoover was reacting strongly to the call of duty.

Perhaps it will be well to remember that every time we grouch we lose a little time from our lives. Father has lost at least thirty days of life this Winter by the unaccountable humours of the family furnace, and mater lost probably two or three days when Willie came home from school with one pant leg gone.

The wise dope is to eschew family chores that harrow the feelings, love everybody and live long.—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer.*

RUBBER BOOMS.

FUTURE OF THE INDUSTRY.

The rubber business, writes Mr. Henry C. Pearson, F. R. G. S., Editor of the *India Rubber World* (New York), has experienced two great "booms." Really they were one and the same and had to do with the successful development of the automobile. The sudden demand for pneumatic tires forced crude rubber up to three times its normal value. That in turn enabled plantations in the Far East to show profits of several hundred per cent. As a result, Mincing Lane and its followers went wild, and rubber plantations in Ceylon, the Federated Malay States, Java, Borneo and Sumatra sprang into being overnight. So great was the planting that in the Malay States alone the almost negligible product of 1905 grew from hundreds to thousands of tons in ten years' time, and to-day forms one half of the world's product. This was the "crude rubber boom," hysterical but successful.

Meanwhile the other end of it, the tire boom, went on apace. Great factories were erected in a few weeks' time. Scores of new machines were invented to accomplish what had heretofore been done only by hand. Chemists, engineers, financiers, tackled the hardest job the rubber trade even faced, and solved it successfully on a huge scale, and without hysteria. It might be noted that certain stocks at one time selling below 100 rose to 200, 300 and even 1,000 as a result of this. Incidentally while turning out tires by the thousands the manufacturers so notably increased the quality, that the average of 1,500 miles of wear at the beginning rose to 5,000 and in individual instances to 10,000 and even 20,000.

This restrained the great but eminently successful tire boom, that sent agents all over the world to purchase rubber, that induced the building of cotton mills for fabrics, and the planting of cotton fields for raw material, that sent American dollars to the Far East to purchase going rubber plantations; this great rubber impulse that further eventuated in the installation of huge American-made plantations, as for instance one of 50,000 acres in Sumatra, by far the greatest in the world, gave to the rubber business a wonderfully keen appreciation of the word "Preparedness."

Hence "when in the course of German events" we were dragged into the world war the rubber industry was there with the goods. Trench boots and articles were ready before marching feet were. Numbers of the great factories were already expert in making balloon fabrics on a large scale. Hundreds of miles of insulated wire were ready for use in the field. Aeroplane tires standardized and built before the wing varnish was boiled. Ground sheets, ponchos, surgical supplies were already in stock. The trade, individual to the last degree, suddenly became unified, exchanged formulæ, and gave over their plants, their men and their knowledge to the Government.

As to the future there is sure to be a notable and steady increase in the pneumatic tire business. To-day we own some 4,000,000 automobiles that use, say, 20,000,000 tires annually. Really the United States could afford 10,000,000 cars, which would mean 60,000,000 tires. Add to this the increasing business in bicycle and motor cycle tires and the total is a large one. Nor is it at all probable that the theory that automobiles are "non-essentials" will be found tenable. The vast majority are used for business or professional purposes.

As to new rubber products there are many in sight, indeed certain have already arrived, as, for example, the rubber and fibre sole that is displacing the oak leather article. Be it noted, moreover, that when crude rubber can be produced in quantity and at a margin of profit analogous to sugar in peace time (a future certainty), the expansion of the business in old and new lines will infinitely surpass the product of to-day's, great as that is.

BANGKOK'S LIBRARY.

Siam is gradually acquiring quite a library of books of her own, ranging from the plots of cinema plays, which take the place of the dear old "penny dreadfuls" of our youth to quite classical works. If circulation is any criterion, I believe that Marie Corelli's "Thelma" has proved the biggest success—just for why I cannot for the life of me make out, says a writer in the "Bangkok Daily Mail." Now some valiant translator has come forth with a volume of the Decameron. Apparently it has been done into Siamese from one of the various English versions. An expert in such matters tells me that if it were re-translated back from Siamese into the original Italian, the shade of old Giovanni Boccaccio would revisit this earth with a big club.

COURTESY AS TO USE OF MATCHES

There were the usual courtesies as to precedence in the use of the match. "It very English," said the man in the corner. "In Scandinavia you can tell the nationality of a man by the way he lights his cigarette. A Swede strikes a match, uses it, and throws it away. A Dane uses the match first, and then offers it to you. The Norwegian strikes a match, offers it to his companion, and uses the fag-end himself."

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(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

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"AFRICA MARU"	Sunday,	9th June, at 3 p.m.
"CANADA MARU"	Monday,	17th June, at 3 p.m.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

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SWATOW & SINGAPORE	LINAN	June 5, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SUIYANG	June 6, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	KAIFONG	June 8, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SUNGKIANG	June 11, at Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	*WOSANG*	THURSDAY, June 6, Daylight.
HAIPHONG	*LOKSANG*	FRIDAY, June 7, at 7 a.m.
TIENTSIN	*CHIPSHING*	SUNDAY, June 9, Daylight.
MANILA	*LOONGSANG*	WED'DAY, June 12, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	*YUENSANG*	WED'DAY, June 19, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily disorganized owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bs/Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Tel. No. 215.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamer have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.

THOS. COOK & SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at Tariff Rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE," containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic Address "COUPON." THOS. COOK & SON,
Telephone No. 524. Hongkong Hotel Buildings, Hongkong.
Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
CHIEF OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries overcoming and expelling disease, wherever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD. See next insertion for fuller particulars.

Send stamped addressed envelope for Free Booklet, or P.O. 2/9 for Trial Bottle of either remedy, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON. Unprincipled vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp.

(VETARZO REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY BOOTS, CASH CHEMISTS.

SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN		LEAVING.
HAIKONG ...	Capt. J. W. Evans.....	FRIDAY,	7th June at 12 Noon.
*HAITAN.....	Capt. A. E. Hodgins.....	TUESDAY,	11th June at 12 Noon.

* Calling at Amoy Passengers only.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
General Managers.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	8th June
TENYO MARU	22,000	22nd June.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	16th July.
KOREA MARU	18,000	

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO Via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong.
KIYO MARU	17,200	July 12th.
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 6th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, *MANAGER,*
KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer & Displacement	Sailing Dates
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	*Mishima Maru, 16,000 tons SAT.,	22nd June, 11 a.m.
	*Kanagawa Maru, 12,500 tons SAT.,	22nd June, 11 a.m.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	*Nikko Maru, 9,600 tons SAT.,	15th June, 11 a.m.
	*Aki Maru, 12,500 tons SAT.,	20th July, 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe		

London or Liverpool via S'pore, Colombo, Delagoa Bay & Cape Town

Melbourne via Manila Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney

New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal

Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, & Colombo

Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon

FOR DATES OF SAILING APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji

* Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA B.C.-SEATTLE

VIA

Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped Passenger Steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kashima Maru" and "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailing from Hongkong:

‡ * Fushimi Maru,	TUESDAY,	11th June, at 11 a.m.
* Kashima Maru,	THURSDAY,	20th June, at 11 a.m.

‡ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MORI *Manager.*

Telephone 237 & 29.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

STEAM FOR
STRAITS, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port as usual taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France, and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed in this steamer proceeding via Bombay and there transhipped to the onearrying steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates etc. apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent

Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1917. 2319

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, LTD.
(THE SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. Co.).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP *KAYO MARU.*

FROM KOBE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG and KOWLOON WHARF and GODOWN COMPANY, LTD., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd June, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 5th June, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd June, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 29, 1918. 475

THE OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LD.
(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE S.S. *TENSHO MARU.*

FROM KOBE AND MOJI.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD., at Kowloon, whence and or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th June, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 10th June, or they will not be recognized.

All Broken, Chafed, and Damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th June, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 1, 1918. 487

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO Via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

THE Steamship "SIBERIA MARU."

The above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 5th June, 1918, at 5 P.M. will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on 9th June, 1918, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 12th June, 1918, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 19th June, 1918.

T. DAIGO,
Manager.

Hongkong, June 1, 1918. 486

BRIDGE SCORERS

In Blocks of 50 SHEETS.
30 cents each.
Four for One Dollar.

Obtainable at
The China Mail, Ltd.
Wyndham Street.

NEW SPIRIT IN GREECE.

CHANGED BEARING OF NATIONAL GRECIAN ARMY.

SMARTNESS AND ENTHUSIASM.

The young men of Greece are now, states the Athens correspondent of "The Times," making a very fine response to the national call to arms. It is no exaggeration to say that a wave of enthusiasm for the war is sweeping over the country. Only people akin in character to the Latins like the Greeks could have exhibited such an incredibly sudden change from the comparative indifference that was still too widely observable in the autumn and early winter to an ardour for battle that should carry the nation far.

How has this magic been wrought? In part by the stirring reports of Greek achievements at the front, in part by the unceasing and eloquent appeals of the patriotic Press and platforms. But there can be no doubt that, as the editor of the "Hestia" very shrewdly foretold would happen, the attempted treason of the few young soldiers who listened to the perfidious promptings of German-paid agitators at Lamia and Thebes proved to be the deciding factor. It acted like a galvanic shock, awakening the whole nation from the spell cast over it by the ex-King and his sinister agents. The cry of "Traitors in our midst" was raised, and from every side came indignant protests. Denunciations of those who had taken part in the abortive mutiny poured in on the Court-martial assembled to try them. There were parents who threatened to denounce their own sons, wives their own husbands, sisters their own brothers, and to reveal their hiding-places if they would not give themselves up voluntarily for punishment. As for the people at large it is as though they had been stung into a determination to prove their loyalty and patriotism by furnishing the largest possible quota of recruits to the national army.

EFFECT OF THE EXECUTIONS.

Deceived by the mildness with which they had been treated by the Liberal Government, the band of Germanophils and anti-Venizelists who form the "Defeatist party" in Greece, had, as seems to be inevitable with persons of their mentality, attributed that forbearance to the weakness of fear. They anticipated that the Government would not dare to strike down the mutineers. In the depth of their self-deception, they thought that any executions following on the death sentences would revolt the feelings of a nation which, it cannot be denied, is constitutionally prone to be, as a rule, lenient with criminals. When the first capital sentences were carried into effect, they gave out, quite possibly half believing what they said, that no executions had really taken place, that the Government had advised the King to reprieve the culprits, not daring to shed Hellenic blood in the cause of the Entente. But they were put to silence when day by day the shootings of mutineers and their civilian accomplices were described with minute detail by the special correspondents of the Athens Press. Still more staggering for these anti-patriots was the temper shown by the people in presence of the retribution exacted from the ringleaders of the mutiny, a temper which impelled even some well-known opponents of the Government to rally to its support.

What will be the measure of the eventual full co-operation of Greece in the coming stages of the Balkan campaign? Not very long ago, say, in the early days of M. Venizelos's Government of national defence, if that question had been asked of any of our people in Macedonia, it would have been met with a shrug of the shoulders. British, French, Italians, Russians, Serbs, were unanimous in their disbelief in the fighting value of Greek troops. The daily spectacle of the unkempt and slouching figures in shabby khaki, listlessly wandering through the streets of Salonika, who—always excepting some really smart Cretans and Evzones—constituted the Salonika contingent of King Constantine's Army was enough to create the most disparaging impressions.

INTENSIVE ENERVATION.

It must be admitted that the men had than little cause to glow with martial feeling. They had been subjected to a long and studied course of intensive enervation, such as would have worn down the spirit of any troops. Let alone men who for the most part had been but recently freed from the debasing yoke of Turkey and had never before borne arms. Whatever enthusiasm they had showed when first enrolled in the autumn of 1915—and I can testify from personal observation that it was fairly keen at the prospect of fighting the hated Bulgars—had long since been rubbed out of them. For over 12 months they had been kept absolutely inactive, practically undrilled, separated from their hungry families and untilled fields, told that the protracted ordeal they were suffering was necessary to humour the Entente, at whose mercy Greece was temporarily placed; but that their wise King had no intention of risking any of their lives in a hopeless contest with Germany, of whose terrific methods of warfare tales were told them by their own officers that could not fail to raise the hair of the gaping listeners. They were led to believe in guns each of whose shells could blow up whole regiments, in deadly gases which, if once breathed, made a man "swell out like a balloon," and "then burst into fragments." The day when the Entente Allies could be "driven into the sea" was hourly drawing nearer. It would be the day of their deliverance, and then they would realise with gratitude the prudent foresight of the Great Constantine. Meanwhile, they fretted as the weary months dragged on, their thoughts all with the suffering folk at home and their own idle hands debarred from fruitful labour.

Yet these self-same men, after only a few weeks of training by Venizelist officers, astonished all observers by the smartness of their drill and their confident bearing, and formed the nucleus of that Greek contingent that has so distinguished itself on the Macedonian front.

How soon the whole force will be ready to take the field will depend mainly on the speed with which the protecting Powers are able to supply the needful equipment.

BRITISH MALAYA AND THE WAR.

In the course of a most interesting lecture before the Royal Colonial Institute, on March 13, Mr. Octavius C. Beale, ex-President of the Associated Chambers of Manufacture of Australia, rendered the following tribute to the services that British Malaya had rendered during the war:—

Of rubber, the British Empire produces about nine-tenths of the world's supply, Malaya having the largest share. And over the wide face of the globe it would be hard to pick more loyal and energetic people than our Malayan fellow-citizens. You may remember that before the war, seeing what was coming, they sent a solid three million pounds sterling to the Mother Country to pay for a first-class battleship to be called the "Malaya." It has since been fighting our battles, sure enough, in the North Sea. They forestalled the rest of us Overseas folk, to our friendly envy and admiration. You would not suppose that such people would be difficult to deal with in questions of Imperial strength and security. And reflect that two-thirds of the world's tin supplies come from the same regions.

The great resources of India were exploited to the advantage chiefly of Germany. One of the chief officers of the Indian Civil Service said to me, "For years we have been running India for the benefit of Germany." Allowing for hyperbole, there was too much truth in the remark, and it would have been better for Germany had she been less hasty in grasping at the still unripe fruit, for her grip of the reins was tightening with each year. High officers of State in England, chosen for office during a generation because of their views, favourable or unfavourable, as to Ireland, were anyhow favourable to Germans in India and further India. So Germans were firm in the saddle, and could even use the spur. Moreover, a dozen years ago the Germans bought out—so I read in the German papers at the time—fifty-eight British steamers trading from Singapore to the adjacent archipelagoes. And in the harbour, on a brilliant day, fifteen Union Jacks were ostentatiously hauled down and fifteen German ensigns flaunted in their stead. We deserved it. Thus the German acquired a stirrup to his saddle to match his Australian monopoly of metals. A pair of stirrups, and the mule remained docile.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Orders for Artillery Company by Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

Right and Left Half Companies.—Duty at Belchers Battery as per roster and instructions posted in the Company's Office at Headquarters.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell.

31st May to 6th June:—

E. L. MANNING NIGHTLY.

Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 6.45 p.m. Electricians at 7 p.m.

OFFICERS NEXT FOR DUTY.

Belchers, Captain Russell.
Lyeemun, Captain James.
Stonecutters, 2nd Lieut. Brown.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR HIGHER RATINGS AND N.C.OS. AND MEN OF THE INFANTRY BATTALION ATTACHED FOR DUTY.

Class 1 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1/-) examination.

Class 2 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.Os. and men of higher ratings, under Staff Sergts. Ovendene and Parsons, R.E., and Sergt. Day, H.K.D.C.

Class 3 at Lyeemun at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff Sergts. Barclay and White, R.E., and Sergt. Williams, H.K.D.C.

The Office at Wellington Barracks having been vacated, all communications for O.C. Engineer Company should be addressed to Engineer Company Office, H.K.D.C. Headquarters. Public Tel. No. 2491 and Government Telephone.

Detail of Belchers Reliefs for June and detail of duties at Lyeemun from 1st to 16th June inclusive are posted at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

"A" Company.

PARADES.

Wednesday, 5th June:—

5.30 p.m.—N.C.Os. of Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons (as detailed by Platoon Commanders), at Headquarters. T.E.T.

5.30 p.m.—No. 1 Platoon on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at the Cricket Club at 5.30 p.m. and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay. T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

Friday, 7th June:—

5.30 p.m.—Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons on Murray Parade Ground. T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

Saturday, 15th June:—

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Platoons, Judging Distance test. Time and place will be notified later.

"B" Company.

Saturday, 22nd June:—

Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 Platoons, Judging Distance test. Time and place will be notified later.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.

Wednesday, 5th June:—

5.10 p.m.—Nos. 4 and 5 Gun Teams at Headquarters.

Thursday, 6th June:—

5.10 p.m.—The following men will parade at Headquarters: Privates Field, Irvine, Labrum, Logan, McKerns and Stapleton.

BEGINNERS' CLASS.

On Wednesdays and Fridays at 7.10 a.m., commencing on the 5th June. Ptes. Brister and Stackhouse will attend; other members of the company who can, are advised to do so. Names of those joining the class should be sent without delay to C.Q.M. Sergt. Petley. The O.C. hopes that a large number will avail themselves of this opportunity.

MOUNTED SECTION.

Thursday, 6th June:—

5.30 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

SIGNALLING SECTION.

Friday, 7th June:—

5.30 p.m.—Parade at Headquarters. Dress, clean fatigue.

Note.—Rifles (with bores free from oil) and sidearms are to be brought to the parade on 4th June.

RECRUITS.

Friday, 7th June:—

5.30 p.m.—All units except "D" Company at Headquarters on 4th and on Murray Parade Ground on 7th June, under Sergts. Oxberry, Edmonds (Tuesday) and Meade (Friday). Dress, drill order.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Beard.

PARADES.

Wednesday, 5th June:—

5.00 p.m.—Swimming. Fall in at Blake Pier.

Saturday, 8th June:—

1.30 p.m.—No. 2 Section. Fall in at Headquarters to proceed to Sai-Wan.

G. E. STEWART,
Captain,
Adjutant, H.K. Defence Corps.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1918.

To-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

SATURDAY,

the 8at June, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

1 Double-barrelled hammerless EJECTOR GUN, 20-bore by the A. H. Fox Co.,

1 six-shot repeating WINCHESTER GUN, 20-bore.

(Both these Guns are practically new and have only been used once).

On view Now.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 4, 1918. 492

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

MONDAY,

the 10th June, 1918, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 9, Middle Road, Kowloon, (Ground Floor).

THE SUNDRY

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

&c., &c., &c.

therein contained.

including:—

ELECTRIC FITTINGS.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view day of Sale.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 4, 1918 493

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr and Mrs H. Abert
Miss A. G. Anderson
Mr K. H. Anmuller
Mr W. R. Armstrong
Mr T. D. W. Bannister
Mr J. E F. S. Barbara
Mr J. H. Baring
Capt. and Mrs G. P. Bart
Mr H. A. Baxter
Mrs E. R. Belilios
Mr and Mrs J. Bernard
Mr R. J. Birbeck
Mr J. D. Birrell
Mr O. Bjorling
Mr C. O. Bohanan
Mr J. M. Boissevain
Mrs A. L. Bouet
Capt. & Mrs Branch
Mr R. F. Brayn
Mr and Mrs F. G. Bromley and child
Mr W. G. Browell
Mrs Bull and child
Mr N. Burns
Mr J. V. Cajucom
Mr R. V. Cameron
Mr J. F. de Castro
Mr A. T. Cato
Mr G. W. Chandler
Mr P. Chilvers
Mr W. E. Clarke
Mr and Mrs L. H. Cloyton
Mr J. D. Courtney
Mr W. P. Crismond
Dr and Mrs H. L. Cumming
Mr and Mrs Darles and child
Mr W. H. Daub
Mrs F. E. Davis
Mr C. J. Donnell
Mr J. B. van der Drift
Mme. E. Esnault
Capt. and Mrs A. Fraser
Mr F. J. Gellion
Mr C. A. van L. de Gende
Mr W. S. Gordon
Mrs S. Gossler
Mr and Mrs R. H. Graves
Mr and Mrs L. Gray
Mrs H. E. Green
Mr C. R. Greenberg
Mr R. C. Gruison
Capt. T. P. Hall
Mr G. Harper
Mr J. C. B. van Heek
Mr C. A. Henderson
Mr and Mrs L. L. Henggeler
Mr S. Hewkin
Mr A. Hicks
Mr A. Shelton Hooper
Mr D. J. van Houten
Capt. R. Innes
Mr J. B. Johausen
Mrs M. V. Jones
Mr F. E. Joseland
Mr E. M. Joseph
Mr M. Joya
Mr and Mrs N. B. Karanjia
Mr H. Krebs
Mr and Mrs J. M. Lachlan
Mr and Mrs A. G. Lamminga
Capt. Th. Larsen
Mr and Mrs C. Lauritsen
Mr A. H. Lay
Mr and Mrs J. J. Leiria
Mr C. Little
Mr Robt. L. Logan
Mr H. W. Lucas
Mr G. Ludin
Dr G. W. Mackean
Mr G. M. Malcolm
Mr and Mrs J. J. V. Matthysse
Mr G. H. May
Mr C. M. McInnes
Mr D. C. McIntosh
Mr L. J. Milenbach
Mr A. E. Molier
Mr D. F. Morrison
Mr C. J. A. Musly
Mr and Mrs W. P. Neeson
Mrs & Miss Newcomb
Mr M. R. Nicholson
Capt. C. D. Nicoll
Mr J. S. Nicolson
Lt. P. K. Olitsky
Mr O. W. Pelling
Mr S. S. Perry
Mr A. Peterson
Mr A. F. Pfiffner
Mrs Pritchard and 2 children
Mr K. C. Ramsden
Mr G. G. Rattee
Mr E. H. Ray
Miss F. Reay
Mr G. V. Riach
Mr M. Rishwood
Mr D. Ritchie
Mr and Mrs W. D. Ross, nurse and 2 children
Madam Rouse
Mr O. E. Seybt
Mrs H. Sheehan
Mrs G. Sherwood and maid
Mr F. D. Silas
Mrs M. Slade
Mr A. W. P. Spiers
Mr A. W. van der Star
Mr V. Steensley
Mr A. T. Stubbe
Miss Sweetland
Mr C. P. Templeton
Mr and Mrs P. Thomas
Mr P. Thomson
Mr R. E. Thompson
Mr F. G. Thompson
Dr J. F. Thyssen
Capt. E. T. de Val
Mrs Vanel
Mr W. Verbeek
Mr Thos. Vint
Mr and Mrs R. Weymouth
Mr John Wilkie
Mr G. G. Wood
Mr and Mrs B. Wylie

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Mrs B. Almond
Dr and Mrs Asger and son
Mr G. Bannerman
Mr W. Budge
Mr and Mrs T. S. Cheng
Mr and Mrs Course
Mrs T. B. Culhane
Mrs Cumming
Mr C. Fritz
Mr and Mrs Gregory
Mr C. J. Hammes
Mr J. Hatfield
Mr G. B. Haywood
Mr A. W. T. Hoy
Mr and Mrs Wm. Jackson
Mr B. James
Mr J. Joseph
Mrs L. Kilbee and child
Mr C. D. Kincaid
Mr A. Lambden
Miss E. Lambden
Mrs B. Legge
Mr & Mrs McAinsh
Mrs McGee
Mr B. J. de Moore
Mr W. Morley
Mr A. Morton
Mrs W. C. Passmore
Mr and Mrs G. F. Richardson
Mr E. M. Sleigh
Mr and Mrs Starkey and children
Mr Stubbings and daughter
Mr A. A. L. Todt
Mr and Mrs Underwood
Mr and Mrs J. W. White

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Butcher Meat.

		Cts.
Beef Sirloin,—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	24
,, Prime Cut	,,	24
,, Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk	,,	23
,, Roast,—Shiu	,,	24
,, Breast,—Ngau Nam	,,	20
,, Soup,—Tong Yuk	,,	21
,, Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa	,,	24
,, Steak Sirloin,—Ngau Lan	,,	30
,, Sausages,—Ngau Cheung No. 1	,,	26
Bullock's Brains,—Ngau No	per set	10
,, Tongue, fresh,—Ngau Li	each	50
,, Tongue, corned,—Ham Ngau Li	each	60 cents.
,, Head,—Ngau Tau	each	100
,, Heart,—Ngau Sam	lb.	13
,, Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	,,	20
,, Feet,—Ngau Keuk	each	10
,, Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu	,,	10
,, Tail,—Ngau Mei	,,	20
,, Liver,—Ngau Kon	lb.	13
,, Tripe (undressed), Ngau To	lb.	5
Calves' Head and Feet,—Ngau-tsai-tau-keuk	set	$1.00
Mutton Chop,—Yeung Pai Kwat	lb.	26
,, Leg,—Yeung Pei	,,	26
,, Shoulder,—Yeung Shan	,,	24
,, Saddle,—Yeung On Yuk	,,	16
Pig's Chitlings,—Chu Chong	per set	25
,, Brains,—Chu No	per set	22
,, Feet,—Chu Keuk	lb.	15
,, Fry,—Chu Chap	,,	15
,, Head,—Chu Tau	,,	20
,, Heart,—Chu Sam	each	10
,, Kidneys,—Chu Yiu	each	10
,, Liver,—Chu Kon	lb.	30
Pork Chop,—Chu Pai Kwat	,,	25
,, Leg,—Chu Pei	,,	28
,, Loin,—Chu Hau Tun	,,	29
,, Fat or Lard,—Chu Yau	,,	21
Sheep's Head and Feet,—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	60
,, Heart,—Yeung Sam	each	8
,, Kidneys,—Yeung Yiu	each	12
,, Liver,—Yeung Kon	lb.	26
Sucking Pigs, to order,—Chu Tsai	,,	25
Suet, Beef,—Shang Ngau Yau	,,	20
,, Mutton,—Shang Yeung You	,,	28
Veal,—Ngau Tsai Yuk	,,	20
,, Sausages,—Ngau Tsai Cheung No. 1	lb.	20
Lard,—Chu Yau	lb.	—

Fish.

		Cts.
Barbel,—Ka Yu	lb.	19
Bream,—Pin Yu	,,	20
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu	,,	18
Carp,—Li Yu	,,	16
Catfish,—Chik Yu	,,	12
Codfish,—Mun Yu	,,	20
Crabs,—Hai	,,	23
Cuttle Fish,—Muk Yu	,,	16
Dab,—Sha Mang Yu	,,	23
Dace,—Wong Mei Lap	,,	10
Dog Fish,—Tit To Sha	,,	10
Eels, Conger,—Hoi Man	,,	16
,, Fresh water,—Tam Shui Yu	,,	20
,, Yellow,—Wong Sin	,,	26
Frogs,—Tin Kai	,,	32
Garoupa,—Shek Pan	,,	40
Gudgeon,—Pak Kap Yu	,,	18
Herrings,—Tso Pak	,,	22
Halibut,—Cheung Kwan Kap	,,	18
Labrus,—Wong Fa Yu	,,	22
Loach,—Wu Yu	,,	22
Lobsters,—Lung Ha	,,	32
Mackerel,—Chi Yu	,,	20
Monk Fish,—Mong Yu	,,	32
Mullet,—Tsai Yu	,,	18
Oysters,—Shang Ho	,,	16
Parrot Fish,—Kai Kung Yu	,,	14
Perch,—Tsu Lo	,,	20
Pike,—Fa Pau Fong	,,	16
Plaice, Pan Yu	,,	28
Pomfret, Black,—Hak Chong	,,	26
Pomfret White,—Pak Chong	,,	36
Prawns,—Ming Ha	,,	36
Ray,—Pai Pa Sha	,,	10
Rock Fish,—Shek Kau Kung	,,	13
Roach,—Chun Yu	,,	22
Salmon,—Ma Yu	,,	36
Shark,—Sha Yu	,,	8
Skate,—Po Yu	,,	12
Shrimps,—Ha	,,	26
Snapper,—Lap Yu	,,	32
Soles,—Tat Sha Yu	,,	28
Tench,—Wan Yu	,,	22
Turbot,—Tso Hau Yu	,,	18
Turtles, small, fresh water,—Kauk Yu	,,	40

Poultry.

		Cts.
Chicken,—Kai Tsai	lb.	30
Capons, small,—Sin Kai	,,	29
Capons, Large,—Sin Kai	,,	28
Duck,—Ap	,,	22
Doves,—Pan Kau	,,	—
Eggs, Hen,—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz.	18
Eggs, Hen,—Kai Tan (fresh)	per doz.	25
Fowls, Canton,—Kai	lb.	36
Fowls, Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai	,,	28
Geese,—Ngo	,,	24
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap		30
,, Hoihow,—Hoi Hau Pak Kap	each	23
Turkeys, Cock,—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
Turkeys, Hen,—Fo Kai Na	,,	52
Snipe,—Sha Tsui	each	22
Pheasant,—Shan Kai	,,	—
Quail,—Om Chun	,,	—
Partridges,—Che Ku	,,	—

FRUITS

		Cts.
Almonds,—Hang Yan	lb.	35
Apples, (California),—Kam Shan Ping Ko	,,	24
Bananas, (bride's), Macao,—San Heung Chiu	,,	4
Carambola,—Yeung To	,,	12
Coçoanuts,—Yi Tse	each	10
Lemons, China,—Ling Mung	lb.	7
Lemons, America,—Kam Shan Ling Mung		8 each
Lichees, Dried, (small stone),—Lai Chi Kon	lb.	25
Oranges, (Canton), (Sweet)—Shan-sheng Tim Chang	,,	—
Oranges, (Canton),	,,	—
Pears, (Canton), Cooking,—Sha Li	,,	18
Peanuts,—Fa Shang	,,	10
Persimmons, Large,—Hung Tse	,,	12
Plantain,—Tai Chiu	,,	03
Pumelo, Siam,—Tsim Lo Yau	each	12
Walnuts,—Hop To	lb.	14
Grapes,—Po Tai Tsz	,,	25

Vegetables, &c.

		Cts.
Artichokes,—Ah Chi Cheuk	each	—
Beans, Sprout,—Nga Tsoi	lb.	4
,, Long,—Tau Kok	,,	8
Beet Root,—Hung Tsoi Tau	,,	8
Bitter Squash,—Fu Kwa	,,	—
Brinjals, Green,—Ching Yun Kwa	,,	5
,, Red,—Hung Ke	,,	5
Cabbage Chinese, (common),—Kai Tsoi	,,	6
,, Shanghai,—Ye Tsoi	,,	12
Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kau Shun	,,	—
Cauliflower (Large),—Ye Tsoi Fa	each	—
,, (Medium),	,,	—
,, (Small),	,,	—
Carrots,—Kam Shun	lb.	6
Celery, Chinese,—Tong Kan Tsoi	,,	10
Chillies, Dried,—Kon Lat Chiu	,,	25
,, Red,—Hung Fa Chiu	,,	10
,, Green,—Ching Lat Chiu	,,	8
Curry Stuff, English,—Ka Li Chu Liu	lb.	10
Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa	each	2
Garlic,—Sun Tau	lb.	8
Ginger, young,—Sun Tsz Keung	,,	7
Ginger, old,—Lo Keung	,,	10
Horseradish, Shanghai,—Lik Kan	,,	45
Indian Corn,—Shuk Mai	each	06
Lettuce,—Yeung Shang Tsoi	each	1
Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai	lb.	6
,, Mandarin,—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	,,	10
Mushrooms, Fresh,—Shang Tso Ku	lb.	
Okroes	lb.	10
Onions, Bombay,—Yeung Chung Tau	lb.	8
Onions, Green,—Shang Chung	lb.	4
Onions, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Chung Tau	,,	6
Parsley,—Kun Tsoi	,,	60
Potato, Sweet,—Fan Shu	,,	3
,, Japanese,—Yat Pun Shu Tsai	lb.	3
,, American,—Fa Kai Shu Tsai	lb.	8
Pumpkin,—Tung Kwa	lb.	3
Radish,—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	,,	5
Rhubarb (Fresh),—Tai Wong	,,	—
Shallots,—Kong Chong Tau	,,	8
Spinach,—Yin Tsoi	,,	4
Tomatoes,—Fan Ke	,,	7
Taros,—Wu Tau	,,	5
Turnips, Punti, (Long),—Lo Pak	,,	4
Vegetable Marrow,—Tsit Kwa	,,	6
Water Cress,—Sai Yeung Tsoi	,,	10
,, Lily root,—Lin Ngau	,,	6
Yams,—Tai Shu	,,	6

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, June 4, 1918.

On London—	
Bank, Wire	3/2
,, On demand	3/2¼
,, 30 days' sight	3/2½
,, 4 months' sight	3/2¾
Credits, 4 months' sight	3/3¼
Documentary, 4 months' sight	3/3½
On Paris—	
On demand	432
Credits, 4 months' sight	446½
On New York—	
On demand	75¾
Credits, 60 days' sight	—
On Bombay—	
Wire	—
On demand	nom.
On Calcutta—	
Wire	—
On demand	nom.
On Singapore—	
On demand	135½
On Manila—	
On demand	151½
On Shanghai—	
On demand	nom.
30 days' sight (private paper)	—
On Yokohama—	
On demand	143½
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	46.90
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	$ 6.25
Silver (per oz.)	48⅞d.
Bar Silver in Hongkong	.25 % p. nom.
Chinese Copper Cash	½ % pm.
Chinese Copper Cents	—
Rate of Native Interest	7 % p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	3½% dis.
Hongkong Sub. Coin	par.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

JUNE 4, 1918.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Wladiostock	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Memuro	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishi'jima	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.	29.89	60	71	sw	2	b
Hankow	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	,,	29.93	64	84	s	1	o
Gutzlaff	,,	29.92	63	75	ssw	4	o
Sharp Pk.	,,	29.94	67	94	nw	2	r
Amoy	,,	29.84	69	85	ne	4	o
Swatow	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku	6 a.	29.84	73	93	e	4	o
Taichu	,,	29.82	73	—	—	0	o
Tainan	,,	29.82	73	—	—	0	b
Koshun	,,	29.81	75	—	—	0	b
Pescadores	,,	29.84	75	—	ne	4	o
Canton	6 a.	29.78	75	95	e	1	o
Hongkong	,,	29.78	75	99	ne	1	or
Gap Rock	,,	29.78	—	—	sse	3	c
Macao	,,	29.68	61	96	nw	2	r
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	29.69	75	91	sse	4	r
Tourane	,,	29.74	73	—	ssw	4	b
C. St. James	,,	29.79	79	—	sw	4	o
Aparri	6 a.	29.79	79	80	se	2	o
Dagupan	,,	29.78	75	96	—	0	o
Manila	,,	29.79	75	92	—	0	o
Legaspi	,,	29.76	77	92	—	0	c
Tacloban	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iloilo	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surigao	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	4.20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labuan	6 a.	29.79	80	96	sw	2	b

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

Hongkong Observatory, June 4, 1918

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.
6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squall, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew, wet.
7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

MAIL NOTICE

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 4TH JUNE, 1918.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

FOR	DATE
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central, and South America and EUROPE via SEATTLE	Wednesday, 5th, Registration 8.45 A.M. Letters 9.30 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, India via Dhanushkodi, Lourenco Marques, Cape Town and *Europe via Cape	Wednesday, 5th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow	Wednesday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.
Japan via Kobe, Canada, United States, Central, and South America and Europe via Victoria, B.C.	Wednesday, 5th, Registration 11.45 A.M. Letters 12.30 P.M.
Muntok, Batavia and Port Moresby (via Batavia)	Wednesday, 5th, 1.00 P.M.
Saigon	Wednesday, 5th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao	Thursday, 6th, 7.00 A.M.
Fort Bayard, Hoihow and Haiphong	Thursday, 6th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Thursday, 6th, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands, *Straits and *Europe via Suez	Thursday, 6th, 3.00 P.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Wednesday, 5th June, at 5 p.m.	
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Friday, 7th, Noon
Philippine Islands	Friday, 7th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Saturday, 8th, 2.00 P.M.
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via SEATTLE	Sunday, 9th, Registration 9.00 A.M. Letters 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Tuesday, 11th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Tuesday, 11th, Noon

* Superscribed correspondence only.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 4th JUNE, 1918.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

11 A.M.

BANKS.	
Hongkong Banks	$585 s.
MARINE INSURANCE.	
Canton Ins.	$320 b.
North China Ins.	T.125 b.
Union Ins.	$755 b.
Yangtsze Ins.	$190 b. ex. $73
FIRE INSURANCE.	
China Fire Ins.	$125½ b.
Hongkong Fire Ins.	$310 b.
SHIPPING.	
Douglases	$66 n.
H.K. Steamboats	$18 b.
Indo-Chinas (Pref.)	$32½ b.
Do. (Def.)	$139 s.
Shells	120/- n.
Star Ferries	$21 b. x.d.
REFINERIES.	
China Sugars	$82½ b.
Malabon Sugars	$30 b.
MINING.	
Kailan Mining Adm.	43/- b.
Langkats	T. 15 b.
Raubs	$2.75 s.
Tronoh Mines	36/- sa.
Ural Caspians	15/- n.
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.	
H. & K. Wharfs	$79½ n.
H. & W. Docks	$122 b. & 123 sa.
S'hai Docks	T. 110 b.
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.	
Central Estates	$87 b.
Hongkong Hotels	$88 b.
Hongkong Lands	$85 b.
Humphreys	$5.50 b.
Kowloon Lands	$25 b.
West Points	$72 b.
COTTON MILLS.	
Ewo Cottons	T. 165 n.
Kung Yiks	T. 14 n.
Laou Kung Mows	T. 110 n.
Orientals	T. 4½ n.
Shanghai Cottons	T. 13 n.
Yangtszepoos	T. 8 b.
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Cements	$6.85 b.
China-Borneos	$8.25 n.
China Lights	$4.00 b.
China-Providents	$7.30 b.
Dairy Farms	$25 b.
H.K. Electrics	$51 b.
Macau Do.	$21 b.
Hongkong Ropes	$25 b.
H.K. Tramways	$6.30 b. & 6.30 sa.
Peak Tramways (Old)	$6.80 b.
do. (New)	$.75 b.
Steam Laundries	$4.00 s.
H.K. Steel Foundries	$10 b.
Water-boats	$12 n.
Watsons	$5.10 b.
Powells	$8.00 b.
Wisemans	$26 n.

SINGAPORE RUBBER SHARE MARKET.

MESSRS. FRASER AND CO.'S QUOTATIONS.

	SINGAPORE, May 17th.	
Alor Gajah ($1)	3.00	3.25
Amal. Malay. fy. pd.	2.25	2.75
Ayer Hitam ($5)	13.00	15.00
Ayer Kuning ($1)	1.00	1.10
Ayer Molek ($1)	1.90	2.10
Ayer Panas ($5)	8.25	8.50
Balgownie ($1)	5.00	5.50
Bassett ($1)	0.90	1.00
Batang Benar ($10)	12.00	14.00
Batu Lintang ($10)	1.00	1.50pm
Bukit Jelotong ($1)	0.50	0.60
Bukit Katil ($1)	0.70	0.80
Bukit Kepong ($)	2.25	2.75
Bukit K. B. ($1)	0.05	0.75
Bukit Tin ($10)	—	11.00
Changkat S'dang ($5)	6.25	6.75
Glenealy Pns. ($1)	1.90	2.10
Haytor ($5)	7.00	7.75
Indragiri ($5)	5.00	5.50
Jeram ($1)	1.15	1.20
Jimah ($1)	1.25	1.35
Kamasan ($2)	4.50	4.90
Kedah ($1)	3.25	3.75
Kelemak R. ($5)	5.50	6.00
Kempas ($2)	7.50	8.25
Kluang ($5)	5.00	5.50
Lunas ($5)	5.75	6.25
Malaka Pinda	2.00	2.10
Malakoff ($2)	4.00	4.25
Mandai-Tekong ($1)	0.60	0.75
Mergui ($5)	6.00	6.50
New Serendah ($2)	3.85	4.20
Nyalas ($5)	5.50	6.00
Pajam ($5)	10.50	11.50
Pantai ($1)	1.10	1.35
Parit Perak ($1)	2.05	2.20
Perak River ($1)	2.20	2.30
Pulau Bulang ($10)	4.00	4.10
Punggor ($1)	0.50	0.65
Radella ($5)	9.00	10.00
Sandycroft ($2)	3.25	3.75
Scudai ($5)	6.00	6.50
Sembrong ($1)	0.20	0.30
Sungei Bagan ($2)	3.00	3.50
Sungei Patani ($1)	0.40	0.60pm
Tambalak ($1)	0.80	0.90
Tapah ($10)	13.00	14.00
Teluk Anson ($5)	9.00	9.50
Temerloh ($1)	1.10	1.25
Trafalgar ($2)	1.00	1.25
Ulu Pandan ($1)	0.60	0.75
United Malaco ($1)	0.90	1.00
Utan Simpan ($1)	3.00	3.75

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN JUNE.

The following Table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of June, 1918:—

Date.	Ends.	Begins
June 4th,	5.27 a.m.	7.14 p.m.
,, 5th,	5.26 ,,	7.16 ,,
,, 6th,	5.26 ,,	7.16 ,,
,, 7th,	5.26 ,,	7.16 ,,
,, 8th,	5.27 ,,	7.17 ,,
,, 9th,	5.27 ,,	7.17 ,,
,, 10th,	5.27 ,,	7.17 ,,
,, 11th,	5.27 ,,	7.17 ,,
,, 12th,	5.27 ,,	7.17 ,,
,, 13th,	5.28 ,,	7.18 ,,
,, 14th,	5.28 ,,	7.18 ,,
,, 15th,	5.28 ,,	7.18 ,,
,, 16th,	5.28 ,,	7.18 ,,
,, 17th,	5.28 ,,	7.18 ,,
,, 18th,	5.29 ,,	7.19 ,,
,, 19th,	5.29 ,,	7.19 ,,
,, 20th,	5.29 ,,	7.19 ,,
,, 21st,	5.29 ,,	7.19 ,,
,, 22nd,	5.29 ,,	7.19 ,,
,, 23rd,	5.30 ,,	7.20 ,,
,, 24th,	5.30 ,,	7.20 ,,
,, 25th,	5.30 ,,	7.20 ,,
,, 26th,	5.30 ,,	7.21 ,,
,, 27th,	5.31 ,,	7.21 ,,
,, 28th,	5.31 ,,	7.21 ,,
,, 29th,	5.31 ,,	7.21 ,,
,, 30th,	5.31 ,,	7.21 ,,

WEATHER REPORT.

June 4th, 12h. 06m.—No returns from Japan and Wladivostock. Pressure has increased slightly along the east coast, and decreased slightly elsewhere; a depression is situated over Tongking.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.39 inch. Total since January 1st, 14.07 inches, against an average of 25.25 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 5th June:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: S. winds, moderate; cloudy, rain.

2.—Formosa Channel: The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

Printed and Published for THE CHINA MAIL, Limited by BERTRAM A. HALE, No. 5 Wyndham Street, Hongkong.